

The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States: An Introduction to the Revised Estimates for 1929-80

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THE Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has completed a comprehensive revision of the national income and product accounts, the seventh of its kind. Such a revision, often called a benchmark revision, is the occasion for the incorporation of newly available and revised source data, the reconsideration and improvement of definitions, classifications, and estimating procedures, the introduction of new series, and the redesign of tables to make them more convenient and informative.

This article is an introduction to the revision, and is in four parts. Part I provides an overview of the origins of the revision. Part II provides a survey of the major data sources that underlie the revisions of the components of the national income and product accounts and of the definitional, classificational, or methodological changes that have been made. Part III describes the new information provided in, and the redesign of, the national income and product account tables. Part IV examines the size and significance of the revisions.

The major points of the revision are:

- Three sources of information occupied a central role in this benchmark revision. They are BEA's 1972 input-output tables, summary tabulations from the 1977 economic censuses, and 1978 and 1978 tabulations of results of audits conducted by the Internal Revenue Service in its Taxpayer Compliance Measurement Program.

- A number of improvements in the treatment of international transactions were introduced. Two major ones are the addition of reinvested earnings to receipts and payments of income on direct investment and a change in the deflation of factor income flows.

- Methodological improvements have been made in most components of the

national income and product accounts. One set was based on a BEA study of prices paid by the Department of Defense, which for the first time provided source data for estimating constant-dollar national defense purchases.

- The amount of information provided in the national income and product accounts has been expanded. In particular, several new tables and a number of new items in previously published tables provide new information on foreign transactions and on government receipts and expenditures.

- Growth trends are about the same in the revised estimates as in the previously published ones for 1929-69. For 1969-79, the annual growth rates of real GNP and real national income are 0.3 percentage points higher than in the previously published estimates. Those of real gross domestic product and domestic income are higher by one-half this amount.

- The revised estimates show stronger investment and saving, particularly in recent years, than did the previously published estimates. Postwar trends in the distribution of income by type are little affected by the revision. In the 1970's, however, the revisions increase the share of corporate profits and reduce that of employee compensation.

- The pattern of cyclical fluctuations is about the same in the revised estimates as in the previously published ones. The revisions do not change the peak or trough quarters for any business cycle, but lessen somewhat the severity of recent contractions and strengthen somewhat recent expansions (chart 1).

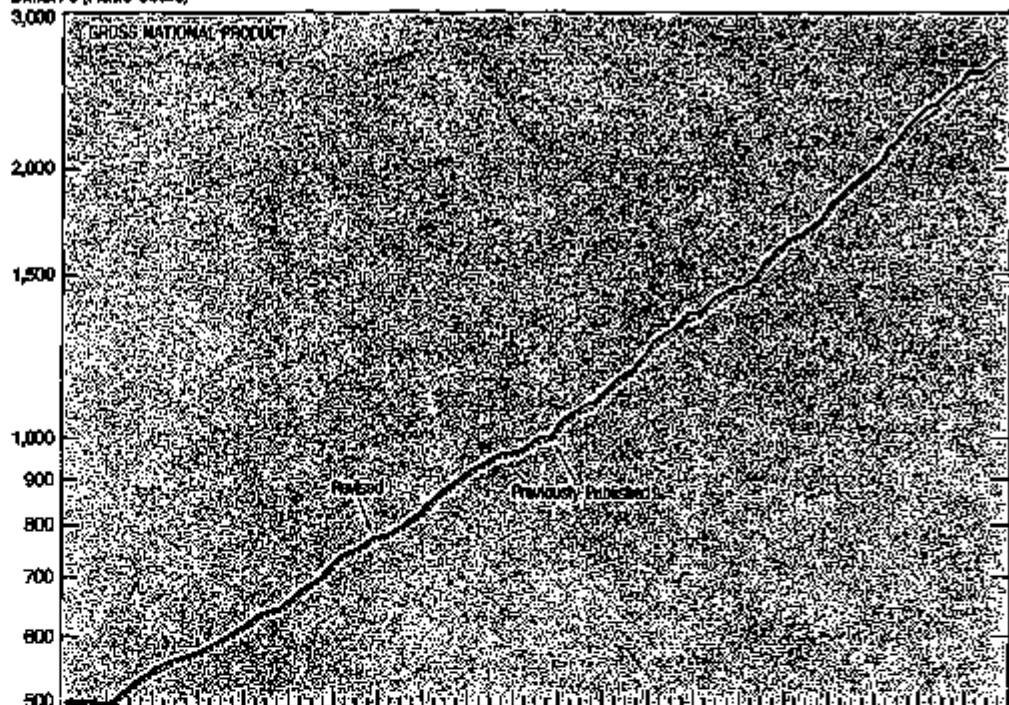
Publication of the revised estimates

All estimates for the period beginning with 1968 have been revised. Estimates for earlier periods have been revised whenever source data for those periods were revised, changes were necessary to maintain comparability with the revised estimates for later

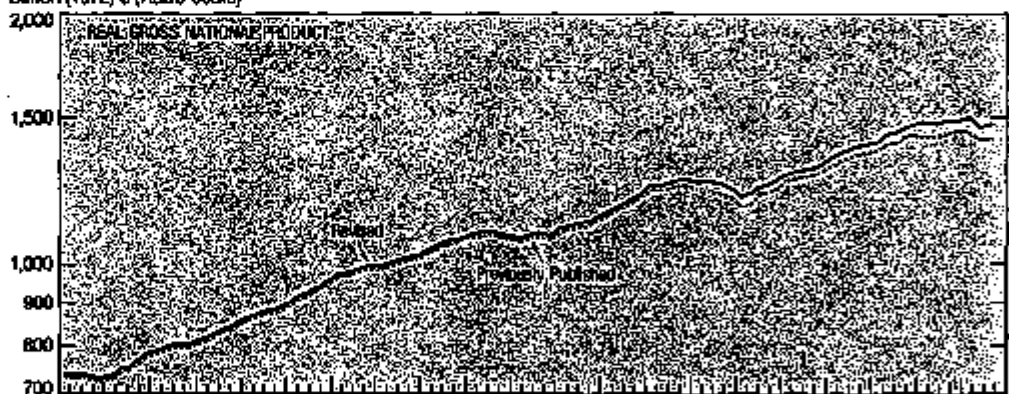
CHART 1

Gross National Product, Real Gross National Product, and Implicit Price Deflator, 1960-80

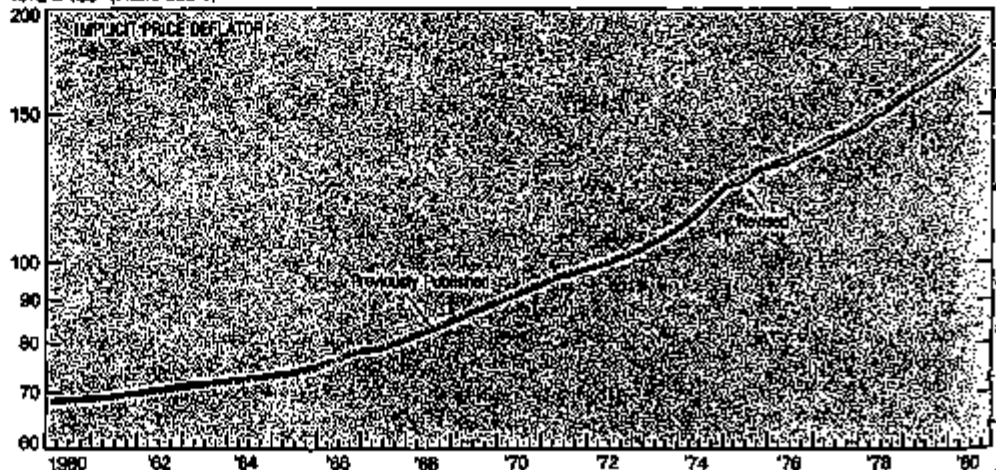
Billion \$ (Ratio scale)



Billion (1972) \$ (Ratio scale)



1972 = 100 (Ratio scale)



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periods, or there was a need to correct estimates for other reasons.¹

The revised national income and product accounts (NIPA) estimates appear in three publications, each covering a different time period:

(1) This issue of the *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* contains summary annual estimates for 1978 and 1979

1. Although most of the major components of the national income and product accounts have been revised before 1980, the revisions usually were limited to a single detailed subcomponent. For the current-dollar estimates, the revised major components and the year from which they were revised are: personal consumption expenditures (PCE) for durable goods (1984); services PCE (1987); non-residential and residential structures (1989); nonfarm changes in business inventories (1989); net exports (1987); capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment (1989); wages and salaries (1987); farm proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) and without capital consumption adjustment (1989); rental income of persons (1989); corporate profits before tax (1987); IVA, both corporate and noncorporate (1989); and net interest and personal interest income (1986). Constant-dollar series that are revised back farther than the corresponding current-dollar series are: durable goods PCE (1989); services PCE (1989); net exports (1989); Federal Government purchases (1947); and State and local government purchases (1939). Constant-dollar GNP for selected industries was revised back to 1947.

and quarterly estimates for six quarters ending with the third quarter of 1980 (pages 27 to 27), and summary monthly estimates for October 1979 through November 1980 (pages S-2 and S-4). (In addition, table 7 contains annual estimates back to 1929 for selected product and income aggregates.)

(2) *National Income and Product Accounts Tables, 1976-79*, a special supplement to this issue of the *SURVEY*, contains estimates for 1976-79 for the 128 annual and seasonally adjusted quarterly and monthly NIPA tables. (The six tables that provide seasonally unadjusted quarterly estimates will be published in a forthcoming issue of the

SURVEY.) These tables will henceforth be published in July issues of the *SURVEY*, when the NIPA estimates undergo their regular annual revision.

(3) *The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-76: Statistical Tables* will contain all estimates covering earlier years. Most annual series begin with 1929 and most quarterly and monthly series begin with 1946. Some detailed tables cover shorter time spans, and one table, showing GNP in current and constant dollars, goes back to 1909. This supplement is expected to be available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents in March 1981.

Estimates for 1977 and later years will be revised again next July to incorporate data that become available annually but with a considerable time lag. In the future, estimates for the four preceding years will be revised each July.² Estimates for the latest quarter

AVAILABILITY OF REVISED ESTIMATES

The complete set of revised NIPA estimates and the BBA estimates of capital stocks and related measures are available in both hard copy and machine readable form. For further information, write to the National Income and Wealth Division (BE-54), Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230.

2. In the past, only the 3 preceding years were revised. Delays in the availability of source data, mainly tabulations of corporate income tax returns from the Internal Revenue Service, have made it necessary to extend the revision period.

Acknowledgements

To Robert P. Parker, Chief of the National Income and Wealth Division, goes the major credit for planning and carrying through this benchmark revision of the national income and product accounts of the United States. John A. Gorman, Assistant Chief of the National Income and Wealth Division, and Joseph C. Wakefield, Chief of the Government Division, directed major parts of the work for this formidable project. Edward F. Denison, Associate Director for National Economic Accounts, provided guidance during the revision. He and Robert Parker wrote the accompanying article explaining the revision and examining its size and significance.

Gerald F. Donahoe and Norman E. Bakka were responsible for developing the computer systems for assembling the data to produce the tables.

BBA staff that made significant contributions to the revision are listed below.

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Federal government transactions—DAVID T. DOBBS. *Transfer payments and contributions*—Kathleen M. Downs. *Constant-dollar estimates*—Richard C. Ziemer, Robert J. Shue, and Robert T.

Mangan. *Other expenditures and receipts*—Hermione A. Anglin, Deloris T. Tolson. *Computer services*—John S. Aldrich.

State and local government transactions—DAVID J. LEVIN. *Receipts and expenditures*—Walter H. Bennett, Henry H. Newman-Santos, Francis J. Lantz. *Constant-dollar estimates and computer services*—Donald L. Peters.

Farm output and alternative measures of price change—SHELBY W. HERMAN, Thelma Ford.

Personal income—MARY W. HOOK. *Wages and salaries*—Pauline M. Cypert. *Other labor income*—George M. Smith. *Employment*—Mary Carol Barron. *Interest*—Jeanette Housa. *Rental income of persons*—Teresita Chan. Other contributors to the personal income estimates include Imogene C. Petersen and Mary V. Pitts.

Business income—KENNETH A. PETRICK. *Corporate profits*—Willie J. Abney, Dorothy G. Collins, Jerry L. Stone. *Nonfarm proprietor's income*—Mary E. Joyce, Kwok Y. Leung.

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Computer services—Norman E. Bakka, Greg Key.

Secretariat—Eunice V. Blue, Linda M. Brown, Esther M. Carter, Getty B. Mumford, Lula M. Thompson, Dorothy A. Wilson, Teresa A. Williams.

will continue to be revised each month. The estimates contained in the 1929-76 supplement are expected to stand without revision until the next benchmark is completed.³

3. Per capita estimates are an exception; revisions will be made when the Bureau of the Census revises its population series to incorporate results of the 1980 Census of Population. All revisions and errata will be published in the *SURVEY*.

Part I. The Origins of the Revision: An Overview

IN discussing the origins of this revision, it will be helpful to distinguish: (1) new and revised data from regularly used sources that become available less often than annually, identified in this article as "major benchmark sources"; (2) new and revised data from regularly used sources that are usually incorporated at the time of the annual revisions of the NIPA's, identified as "major regular sources for 1977-79"; (3) sources previously not available; (4) new estimating techniques; (5) new classifications; and (6) improved definitions and concepts.

In this article, they are grouped as follows: The first and second are grouped together as "major data sources." The next two—sources previously not available and new estimating techniques—are grouped together because often the availability of a new source leads to a change in estimating technique; they are called "changes in methodology." Conceptual and definitional changes reflect changes in the view that is taken of the economic structure and process that can be implemented because the requisite data are available. Changes in classification frequently have characteristics of both conceptual and definitional changes, on the one hand, and methodological changes, on the other; they are considered a separate group.

In some sections of this article, a distinction will be made between revisions stemming from conceptual and definitional changes, which are usually called "definitional changes," and all other revisions. The latter will be called "statistical revisions."

A fourth report is in preparation. It will explain the conceptual framework of the NIPA's and describe the methodology used to prepare the estimates.

Regional estimates of personal income and disposable personal income have not yet been revised to conform to the new national aggregates. For years beginning with 1969, this revision is scheduled for completion in August 1981.

Three major data sources

Because three sources occupy a central role in this benchmark in that they affect many components of the NIPA's, they will be introduced here. They are BEA's 1972 input-output tables, summary tabulations from the 1977 censuses, and 1973 and 1976 tabulations from the Taxpayers Compliance Measurement Program (TCMP).

The input-output tables provide benchmarks for the expenditure components of GNP. BEA's latest input-output tables, first used in the present benchmark revision, are for 1972.⁴ The immediately preceding input-output tables were for 1967. Because the revised estimates for 1968-71 are interpolations between the 1967 and 1972 tables, and estimates for 1973 and later years are extrapolations of the 1972 tables, introduction of the 1972 tables changed almost all expenditure series in all years beginning 1968. Some of the revised 1967 and 1972 NIPA estimates reflect data that became available after publication of the input-output tables.

Information from the 1977 censuses—which cover activities in mining, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, construction, transportation, selected services, and governments—is used for many components of the NIPA's. The present benchmark revision used much more information from the 1977 censuses than the preceding

benchmark revision used from the 1972 censuses. Inasmuch as the censuses are a major source of information for the input-output tables, this increased usage will tend to reduce the revisions that will result from incorporation of 1977 input-output tables in the next benchmark revision.

Tabulations from the TCMP provide information needed to estimate the values that would be obtained from individual income tax returns if every return were audited as intensively as the TCMP sample. The relationships between the values initially reported on tax returns, which are tabulated by the Internal Revenue Service for *Statistics of Income*, and the results of the audit are used to adjust tax return tabulations used in estimating nonfarm proprietors' income, net interest, rental income of persons, and noncorporate capital consumption allowances. Estimates for the period beginning in 1970 are affected by the use of the new data, because the 1969-TCMP tabulations were the latest available for use in the last benchmark.

Retention of the 1972 valuation year

Constant-dollar estimates continue to be valued in 1972 dollars. For the analysis of current economic conditions and for short-term economic forecasting, it would be desirable to shift to a current valuation period, in view of the sharp changes in relative prices since 1972. The year 1977 is likely eventually to become a valuation year because of the large amount of detailed and reliable product information that will become available. However, because many of the data—most importantly the 1977 input-output table and much of the product detail that underlies it—are not yet available, it would not have been possible to shift the valuation year to 1977 in full product detail. In addition, a shift in the valuation period would have delayed completion of the benchmark revision.

Moreover, relative prices have continued to change sharply since 1977, suggesting the desirability of an even more recent valuation year. BEA plans to supplement its regular constant-dollar estimates by approximating constant-

4. They were published in summary form in the April 1979 *Survey*. For a description of the tables and citations of publications and computer tapes providing additional detail, see *Definitions and Conventions of the 1972 Input-Output Study*, Bureau of Economic Analysis Staff Paper, July 1980 (BEA-SP 80-084).

dollar estimates valued in dollars of a recent year, and to continue to shift forward the valuation period for these supplementary estimates if relative prices continue to change sharply.

Further, because no estimates based on a single valuation year are sufficient in themselves for the analysis and pro-

jection of long-term economic growth, BEA plans to provide indexes of real GNP and other measures of production, and of their principal components, that are obtained by linking indexes of the components computed for subperiods about a decade in length with weights appropriate to the subperiod.

Part II. The Origins of the Revisions: A Survey of NIPA Components

IN this survey, international transactions are discussed first because definitional, classificational, or methodological changes were especially numerous and because those affecting net exports made a major contribution to the revision in GNP and national income. Sections concerned with the remaining GNP components—personal consumption expenditures, gross private domestic investment, and government purchases of goods and services—follow. Next, a section is devoted to national income and its components. Finally, there is a short list of changes that do not fit into the preceding sections. For each section, the major data sources are listed first. The numbered items that follow that listing describe the definitional, classificational, or methodological changes.

Net Exports of Goods and Services

The number and size of the changes in the measurement of international transactions reflect the availability of new information together with the increased importance of these transactions, and rapidly changing price relationships—especially those of oil and gold—that have made the estimates more sensitive to the choice of methodologies. The revisions of net exports, which are shown in current and constant dollars for selected years in table 1, are largely due to definitional changes.

Major data sources

BEA's balance of payments accounts (BPA's) are the only "major benchmark source" and the only "major reg-

ular source for 1977-79." The relation of foreign transactions in the NIPA's to the corresponding items in the BPA's is shown annually in table 4.5 of the NIPA tables.

Changes in definition, classification, or methodology

A number of improvements have been introduced. Some of the methodological changes had previously been implemented in estimates for recent periods. In such cases the new methodology has now been fully incorporated.

1. *Addition of reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates.*—Reinvested earnings of incorporated foreign affiliates of U.S. direct investors have been

added to, and reinvested earnings of incorporated U.S. affiliates of foreign direct investors have been eliminated from, the factor income component of net exports. This is the only definitional change in this benchmark revision that significantly affects current-dollar national product and income.⁵

Reinvested earnings, which are the difference between net earnings and dividends paid, are allocated among a corporation's stockholders in proportion to their equity interests. If a U.S. direct investor (corporation, individual, or other entity) has, say, a 15-percent equity interest in a foreign corporation, it is credited with 15 percent of that corporation's reinvested earnings, measured net of foreign income taxes. Similarly, if a foreign direct investor has a 15-percent equity interest in a U.S. corporation, it is credited with 15 percent of that corporation's reinvested earnings, measured net of U.S. income taxes. In the previously published estimates only dividends paid were included in factor income. Reinvested earnings accruing to portfolio investors (those owning less than 10 percent of a foreign corporation) continue to be omitted from international factor income flows.

Reinvested earnings of affiliates that are not separately incorporated in the host country ("unincorporated affiliates") have always been, and continue to be, included in the factor income flows. These earnings consist mainly of the earnings of unincorporated affiliates of corporations and are often called "branch profits."

The inflow of reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates has persistently exceeded the outflow; the excess has risen from \$4.0 billion in 1972 to \$15.1 billion in 1979. Accordingly, inclusion of the net inflow in the NIPA measure of net exports of goods and services raises national product. Because reinvested earnings are added to corporate profits of the rest-of-world industry, national income also is raised. The change also results in increases in the net foreign investment component of gross investment and in gross private

Table 1.—Revisions in Net Exports of Goods and Services, Selected Years

	1967	1972	1979
Billions of dollars			
Current dollars:			
Total.....	1.4	4.0	18.0
Less: Definitional.....	1.3	4.0	15.1
Equals: Statistical.....	.1	.1	2.9
Constant (1972) dollars:			
Total.....	1.8	4.0	20.2
Less: Definitional.....	1.6	4.0	17.2
Equals: Statistical.....	.2	.1	2.9
Percent			
Current dollars:			
Total.....	27.8	(9)	(9)
Less: Definitional.....	26.7	(9)	(9)
Equals: Statistical.....	1.1	2.4	82.5
Constant (1972) dollars:			
Total.....	51.7	(9)	114.6
Less: Definitional.....	45.2	(9)	87.8
Equals: Statistical.....	6.4	2.4	16.7

1. Includes net inflow of reinvested earnings of incorporated foreign affiliates and, in the constant-dollar estimates, the effect of a different deflation procedure on the net inflow of factor earnings.

2. Consists of revisions due to the incorporation of new and revised data from benchmark sources and regular sources for 1977-79 and due to all changes except those that are definitional.

3. Estimate changed from positive to negative, or from negative to positive.

5. The change was introduced into the BPA's in 1978. See Part II of the June 1978 Survey, p. 7.

saving (see item 3). It does not affect domestic product or income.

The addition of the inflow of reinvested earnings begins with 1937; from 1937 to 1940 it did not exceed \$150 million in any year. Reduction of the outflow begins with 1940, when it was \$11 million. Estimates for preceding years back to 1930 were omitted for lack of information. Reinvested earnings have always been included (in dividends) in the 1919-29 estimates, both in the NIPA's and the BPA's. The inclusion of reinvested earnings in the post-World War II years makes national income and product totals for those years comparable to those for 1929, with which they are often compared.

2. Elimination of capital gains and losses.—Capital gains and losses have been eliminated from the earnings of unincorporated foreign affiliates. Their elimination begins with 1978, when data first became available; the source is the BEA quarterly survey of international direct investment. As explained in the September 1980 SURVEY (page 8), capital gains and losses had previously been eliminated for estimates beginning the second quarter of 1980. Consequently, only estimates for 1978, 1979, and the first quarter of 1980 are now affected by the change. The amounts involved in these periods are small. The newly added estimates of reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates also exclude capital gains and losses, beginning with 1978. Before 1978, losses of unincorporated and incorporated affiliates from expropriations or nationalizations were not included in direct investment income and thus did not affect the estimates; other capital gains and losses were included.

The exclusion of capital gains and losses from profits in the rest-of-the-world industry makes them more nearly consistent with the NIPA measure of domestic profits, which has always excluded capital gains and losses. Inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments are not made to profits in the rest-of-the-world industry because data are not available.

3. Classification of earnings of unincorporated affiliates.—In the previously published estimates, the earnings of un-

incorporated foreign affiliates of U.S. direct investors, nearly all of which accrue to corporations, minus the earnings of unincorporated U.S. affiliates of foreign direct investors, had been classified as undistributed corporate profits in the rest-of-the-world industry. These earnings have now been classified as dividends paid by that industry. The effect of this reclassification is to raise net dividends paid and lower undistributed corporate profits in the rest-of-the-world industry, and lower net dividends and raise undistributed corporate profits in domestic industries. For the economy as a whole this change does not affect net dividends or undistributed profits.

The reason for the reclassification is as follows. Earnings of unincorporated affiliates that are repatriated should be counted as dividend payments from the affiliate to the parent, and unrepatriated earnings should be counted as undistributed profits of the affiliate. However, necessary information on the distribution of earnings is lacking, especially for earnings of foreign affiliates of U.S. banks. The former treatment implied that most of the earnings are not repatriated. The 1977 *Benchmark Survey of U.S. Direct Investment Abroad* indicated that the larger part is repatriated. Accordingly, the entire amount now is treated as dividends.

4. Methodology for gold.—The methodology for estimating gold in the NIPA measures of exports and imports was previously changed for estimates beginning in 1976, as explained in the July 1979 SURVEY (page 4). The methodology has now been applied to estimates prior to 1976. Imports are now estimated as the excess of the value of gold in domestic final sales plus the change in business inventories over the value of U.S. production of gold. Exports are set at zero. Previously, imports and exports of gold had been taken from the BPA series for merchandise trade.

The value of U.S. production of gold should be included in measures of production and income along with the value of U.S. production of all other commodities. Income originating in the production of gold should be entered along with income originating in the produc-

tion of other commodities. In production, which is the sum of the several categories of final sales and the change in inventories, gold should be entered along with other commodities. After 1975, U.S. citizens were allowed to hold gold. At that time, to make a complete accounting for gold it became necessary to include change in inventories of gold held by U.S. citizens. However, such information was not available.

Under the new methodology, the value of U.S. gold production is estimated by multiplying Bureau of Mines data on the quantity of domestic production by the price paid by industrial users. From that estimate, an estimate of the value of domestic final sales plus change in business inventories is subtracted. The latter is estimated from Bureau of Mines data on the quantity of gold used as a raw material in domestic production plus the change in inventories held for industrial use, multiplied by the price of gold paid by industrial users. Because historically U.S. production has not been sufficient to satisfy industrial uses, the excess of use over production is entered as an import of gold, and exports are set at zero. As a result of the new methodology, net exports, exports, imports, GNP, and NDP are changed.

5. Seasonal adjustment of merchandise trade.—Seasonally adjusted quarterly estimates of merchandise trade (except that in gold) in the NIPA's are taken from the BPA's. The totals for exports and for imports are obtained as the sums of seasonally adjusted estimates for end-use categories.

This method was introduced in the NIPA's for the estimates beginning in 1976 in the July 1979 annual revision, and has now been carried back to 1967. It was introduced in the BPA's in June 1980, when the seasonal adjustment techniques also were substantially improved.* Until June 1980, although the BPA tables showed seasonally adjusted quarterly estimates by end-use categories, the BPA totals for seasonally adjusted quarterly exports and imports

* The July 1979 NIPA change is discussed in the December 1979 issue of the SURVEY, p. 6; the June 1980 BPA change in the June 1980 issue, pp. 66-67.

were based on Census Bureau seasonally adjusted monthly estimates. Until 1979, the Census Bureau's exports and imports totals were seasonally adjusted directly rather than obtained as the sums of components. In 1979 the Census Bureau changed its procedures so as to obtain totals for exports and imports as the sums of seasonally adjusted estimates of Standard Industrial Trade Classification categories.

An end-use classification of merchandise trade is believed to be most useful for economic analysis, and it is used to present data, make seasonal adjustments, and (as will be seen) to deflate exports and imports.

6. Deflation of net exports.—Both conceptual and methodological changes have been made in the deflation of net exports: a conceptual change in the deflation of factor income, and methodological changes in the deflation of merchandise trade and services other than factor income.

The inflow and outflow of factor income represent, respectively, the value of production abroad that is attributed to factors of production supplied by U.S. residents and the value of production in the United States that is attributed to factors of production supplied by foreign residents. (Virtually all of the income is attributable to capital.) For deflation, it would be appropriate to cross-classify these flows by the industry and country in which production occurs, and to deflate each cell by a price index for the appropriate industry-country combination. However, information required to carry out such a procedure is not available. If investments are widely dispersed among industries, and exchange rate adjustments reflect changes in relative prices, the results of the desired procedure can be approximated by deflating both the total inflow and total outflow by a general index of prices in the United States. The new estimates are based on this procedure; for the price index the implicit price deflator for U.S. net domestic product is used. This method of deflation is also consistent with another view that may be taken of international flows of factor income: From the standpoint of the American recipients or payers, the

purchasing power in the United States of a dollar of income earned abroad or paid to abroad is indistinguishable from that of a dollar of income earned in domestic production or paid to a U.S. resident. The rationale for this method will be discussed more fully in a forthcoming article in the *Survey*. When it is used, the implicit price deflators for GNP, NNP, and national income are virtually the same as their domestic counterparts (GDP, NDP, and domestic income, respectively).

Previously, different price indexes had been used to deflate the inflow and outflow of factor income. The inflow had been deflated by an implicit price deflator for imports of commodities and selected services, and the outflow by a similar deflator for exports. Because import and export price indexes have diverged since 1972, this method introduced large differences between current- and constant-dollar net inflows of factor income that are not consistent with any appropriate price index. In 1979 the current-dollar figure was \$25.3 billion and the constant (1972) dollar figure only \$7.9 billion. The change to the new method raises real net exports and national income and product, measured in 1972 dollars, by \$5.4 billion in 1977, and \$8.7 billion in 1979. (These amounts are for factor incomes as defined in the previously published estimates and exclude reinvested earnings.) Domestic national income and product are not affected.

Merchandise trade continues, with one exception, to be deflated by Census Bureau unit value indexes. In the revised estimates, the deflation procedure for the period beginning with 1967 is as follows. Current-dollar estimates of exports or imports are allocated among end-use categories quarterly, each category is divided by a unit value index (1972=100), and the quotients are added to obtain total exports and total imports in 1972 dollars. The effect is that, as desired, quarterly series for the end-use categories are combined by use of 1972 price weights. Exports of commercial aircraft are the exception to the use of unit values. Beginning in 1972, they are deflated by the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) price index for commercial aircraft. The estimates for

1929-66 are obtained like those beginning in 1967 except that detailed calculations are made only annually, and that the detail refers to "economic classes" (five each for exports and imports) rather than to end-use categories. The classification based on "economic classes" is essentially a stage-of-fabrication classification, while end-use categories are essentially market-category groupings.

The previously published estimates differed from the revised estimates in four respects. First, the shift from economic classes to end-use categories was not made until 1972, rather than in 1967. Second, a summary deflation procedure that did not introduce 1972 weights to combine economic classes had been used for the 1929-68 estimates when the base year was shifted from 1958 to 1972. Third, unit value rather than the CAB price index was used to deflate commercial aircraft. Fourth, the deflation was done in less detail.

Deflation procedures also have been changed for most services components other than factor incomes. The most significant changes were those for fees and royalties between affiliates, transfers under U.S. military sales contracts, and miscellaneous U.S. Government services. The deflation of the inflows and outflows of fees and royalties between affiliates is related to the new deflation procedure for factor income. Previously, these flows had been deflated by the same two indexes that were used for factor income. They are now deflated by a single index, the implicit deflator for GDP. This change further raises the values of real net exports and national income and product in recent years. Starting in 1972, transfers under U.S. military sales contracts, an export component, are deflated, by commodity groups, by implicit price deflators developed by BEA for deflation of national defense purchases. (See the section on government purchases.) Also starting in 1972, exports of miscellaneous U.S. Government services are deflated by the deflator for government sales of services. Previously, both components had been deflated by the deflator for merchandise exports.

Personal Consumption Expenditures

The revisions in personal consumption expenditures (PCE), which are shown in current and constant dollars for selected years in table 2, are due to information from benchmark sources and, for later years, from regular sources used for the annual revisions. There is only one important change, which is methodological.

Table 2.—Revisions in Personal Consumption Expenditures, Selected Years

	1967	1972	1978
Billions of dollars			
Current dollars: Statistical 1	-0.1	4.1	1.1
Goods	-0.1	1.2	4.6
Services	-0.1	2.9	-3.5
Constant (1972) dollars: Statistical 1	-0.1	4.1	6.3
Goods	-0.1	1.2	4.9
Services	-0.1	2.9	1.4
Percent			
Current dollars: Statistical 1	0	5	1
Goods	-1	3	6
Services	-2	9	-5
Constant (1972) dollars: Statistical 1	-1	5	7
Goods	-1	3	5
Services	-1	9	2

1. Consists of revisions due to the incorporation of new and revised data from benchmark sources and regular sources for 1977-79 and due to all changes except those that are definitional.

Major data sources

Major benchmark sources include the 1972 input-output table, for goods and services; the 1977 Census of Retail Trade and revised 1968-76 Census Bureau series for retail sales, for goods; the 1977 Census of Selected Services, for services; the 1977 Census of Transportation, for the allocation of truck sales to consumers; and revisions of various series prepared by other agencies, such as the Health Care Financing Administration information on hospitals and health insurance. Two other sources and their use require more explanation.

BEA uses Department of Agriculture estimates of the composition of expenditures for food, along with data on expenditures for seafood and imported food, to divide food purchased for off-premise consumption among 17 components. The components are then separately deflated by appropriate price indexes. Revisions in the Department of Agriculture estimates beginning in 1972

changed the composition of current-dollar food expenditures and hence the weights attached to the various price indexes. This change resulted in smaller increases in food prices and larger increases in constant-dollar food expenditures. Because the new weights became available several years ago and were previously used for changes after 1975, their full use significantly affected both levels and changes for 1973-75 but only the level of the series in later years.

The current-dollar estimates for health insurance have been substantially revised, beginning in 1972. Revised estimates of premiums and benefits paid obtained from the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) of the Department of Health and Human Services, which in turn are based primarily on tabulations from the Health Insurance Association of America (HIAA), have been incorporated. The major cause of the revision of the HCFA data is the elimination of duplication, in reporting to HIAA, of premiums and claims of insurance companies that provide administrative services both to other insurers and to health organizations. Also, the net premiums paid for privately administered workmen's compensation insurance, another component of health insurance, were revised in order to utilize data compiled by A.M. Best and Company. Constant-dollar estimates of health insurance are calculated by extrapolating the base year value by deflated benefits paid. The revisions of benefits were small relative to revisions of net premiums, so that the large revisions in current dollars resulted in large revisions of the implicit price deflator for health insurance rather than of the constant-dollar estimates.

Major regular sources for 1977-79 include revised 1977, 1978, and preliminary 1979 data from HCFA, for hospitals and health insurance; the Census Bureau's final 1977 and preliminary 1978 Annual Housing Survey, for housing services; the Census Bureau's final 1977, 1978, and 1979 Annual Retail Trade Survey, for goods; final 1979 Edison Electric Institute tabulations, for electricity; revised 1978 and preliminary 1979 American Hospital As-

sociation tabulations of receipts and expenditures of hospitals, for hospitals; and final 1978 and preliminary 1979 Federal Highway Administration tabulations of gasoline consumption by motor vehicles, for gasoline.

Changes in definition, classification, or methodology

1. *Deflation of hospital expenditures.*—In the previously published estimates, total PCE for hospitals—consisting of the current expenses of private nonprofit hospitals, receipts of proprietary hospitals, and receipts of private nursing homes—had been deflated by a cost index developed by BEA from data for nonlabor costs, obtained from the American Hospital Association, and labor costs, from the BEA wage and salary series. In the revised estimates, the receipts of proprietary hospitals are deflated by the Consumer Price Index for hospital service charges, the expenses of nonprofit hospitals by an American Hospital Association Index for total costs, and nursing home receipts by a cost index developed by HCFA.

Gross Private Domestic Investment

Revisions in gross private domestic investment, shown in table 3, are substantial and for the most part stem from the incorporation of major benchmark sources. The largest revision is in producers' durable equipment. One classifi-

Table 3.—Revisions in Gross Private Domestic Investment, Selected Years

	1967	1972	1979
Billions of dollars			
Current dollars: Statistical 1	2.0	6.8	28.6
Fixed investment	1.8	6.0	29.3
Change in business inventories	0.2	0.8	-0.7
Constant (1972) dollars: Statistical 1	2.3	6.8	17.4
Fixed investment	2.0	6.0	17.9
Change in business inventories	0.3	0.8	-0.5
Percent			
Current dollars: Statistical 1	1.7	3.5	7.4
Fixed investment	1.5	3.3	7.9
Change in business inventories	2.8	8.8	-3.7
Constant (1972) dollars: Statistical 1	1.4	3.6	8.1
Fixed investment	1.4	3.3	8.3
Change in business inventories	1.6	3.3	4.8

1. Consists of revisions due to the incorporation of new and revised data from benchmark sources and regular sources for 1977-79 and due to all changes except those that are definitional.

cational change and two methodological changes have been made.

Major data sources

Major benchmark sources include the 1972 input-output tables, for fixed investment; preliminary estimates of the input-output type prepared for 1977, for producers' durable equipment; the 1977 economic censuses (and some data from the 1972 censuses that were not available for the last benchmark revision), for change in business inventories (CBI); the 1977 Census of Transportation, for allocation of trucks to producers' durable equipment; and, for structures, revised (beginning 1969) Census Bureau series for the value of new single-family construction put in place, revised (beginning 1975) Department of Agriculture estimates for non-residential farm structures, and a revised (beginning 1973) Census Bureau price index for single-family houses.

Major regular sources for 1977-79 include revised 1978 and 1979 Census Bureau estimates of construction expenditures and construction costs and prices, for structures; preliminary 1978 Annual Survey of Manufacturers tabulations, for CBI; and final 1977 and 1978 Census Bureau Annual Trade Survey and Annual Retail Trade Survey tabulations, for CBI.

Changes in definition, classification, or methodology

1. *Reclassification of hotels and motels.*—In the classification of GNP components, the value of construction of new hotels and motels has been transferred from residential nonfarm structures, where it was included in the "non-housekeeping" component, to nonresidential structures where it now is included in the "other" component of nonfarm buildings (tables 5.4 and 5.5 of the NIPA tables). This transfer has also been made in the classification of capital consumption and in BEA's capital stock estimates. The reclassification brings the division of structures between residential and nonresidential in conformity with the division of GNP and national income between housing and nonhousing components. GNP and national income originating in hotels

and motels were previously, and continue to be, omitted from housing gross product and income (tables 1.5, 1.6, 1.20, and 1.21).

2. *Methodology for producers' durable equipment.*—Estimates of producers' durable equipment (PDE) in benchmark years, including 1967, 1972, and (on a preliminary basis because of the absence of new ratios to allocate durable equipment to final users) 1977, are commodity-flow estimates that are based on the full set of data collected in the quinquennial economic censuses. For periods between and after benchmarks, two independent series were averaged to obtain the estimates in the previously published NIPA estimates.

One series is obtained by an abbreviated commodity-flow procedure. To obtain annual estimates, exports and government purchases are subtracted from shipments by manufacturing industries producing durable equipment, obtained from the Census Bureau's Annual Survey of Manufacturing (ASM), imports are added, an adjustment is made for changes in wholesale inventories, and trade and transportation margins are added to obtain the value of purchases by private domestic buyers. These values are then divided between items comprising producers' durable equipment and others. The resulting measure of the value of PDE differs from the data derived from the benchmark input-output tables primarily in that (1) the ASM shipments data are available only for broader classifications of products than those reported in the quinquennial census, and (2) the allocation to final users is based primarily on information from the previous input-output tables. Annual estimates prepared before the ASM is available and quarterly estimates are obtained in an even more abbreviated manner because the shipments data, which are from the Census Bureau's monthly survey of manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders, are available in less detail than they are in the ASM. From 1967 to 1972, and again from 1972 to 1977,

7. In both benchmark and other years, business purchases of automobiles are an exception to the procedures described. They are based on unit sales data obtained from trade associations and business and consumer shares based on registrations of new automobiles.

the changes in the ASM-based series closely approximate the changes in PDE obtained by the commodity-flow procedure for economic census years.

The second series consists of estimates obtained by adjusting business expenditures for new plant and equipment, as reported in BEA's plant and equipment expenditure survey, to allow for differences in definition and coverage between plant and equipment expenditures and producers' durable equipment.

To obtain the previously published annual PDE estimates, data for benchmark years were interpolated and extrapolated by the average of the two series just described. The quarterly estimates were also based on the average movement of the two series. This procedure is retained through 1972, when the data represent interpolations between benchmark years. In the revised estimates, only the abbreviated commodity-flow method is used to extrapolate beyond 1972. The change was made mainly because the abbreviated commodity-flow method is used to extrapolate the changes in the estimates obtained by the use of the census-year commodity-flow method and because the estimates that the abbreviated method produced were more consistent with NIPA estimates of other components than were the estimates from the plant and equipment survey. For quarterly estimates, superiority of either method over the other is unclear. (Revised quarterly estimates from the plant and equipment survey, published in the October 1980 Survey, could not be obtained in time to use after 1972 in the NIPA revisions.) The change in procedure will be kept under review.

3. *Methodology for change in nonfarm business inventories and inventory valuation adjustment.*—Major changes have been made in the procedures used to deflate the book values of nonfarm inventories. These changes substantially improve the estimates of constant-dollar CBI, of current-dollar CBI, which is derived by inflating the constant-dollar series, and of inventory valuation adjustment (IVA), which is the difference between the change in book value and the current-dollar CBI.

The new IVA estimates also affect two national income components: proprietors' income and corporate profits, both with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.

One set of improvements affects the manufacturing and trade industries. The deflation of book values requires information on the commodity and age composition of goods held in inventory (used as weights for price series), and on changes in the acquisition price or production costs of those goods. The commodity weights have been updated and prepared in much greater detail in order to allow use of more appropriate and more detailed indexes of prices (or costs); as a result about ten times as many price or cost indexes are now used. The ages of inventory items also have been estimated at a greater level of detail. Groups of commodities with markedly different turnover periods have been delineated and separate deflators constructed for them. (A turnover period is calculated as the ratio of an inventory stock to monthly sales, and represents the time a good normally remains in inventory.) In addition, the different effects of the various business accounting methods on turnover periods have been explicitly estimated and integrated into the calculation of age composition.

The other major improvement affects only manufacturing industries. Inventory detail by stage of fabrication—materials and supplies, work-in-process, and finished goods—is used for the first time. For the period since 1958, inventories in each of the three stages are deflated separately each month; the previously published estimates implied fixed weights for them. Materials inventories are deflated using materials price indexes. Work-in-process and finished goods inventories are deflated by cost indexes constructed by BEA as weighted averages of materials indexes and indexes representing the cost of labor and various overhead inputs. Deflators are estimated for each stage of fabrication for 21 manufacturing industries. The manufacturing CBI estimates by stage of fabrication will be published in the SURVEY. A detailed description of the methodology is being prepared.

Government Purchases of Goods and Services

Revisions in government purchases are shown in table 4. Although the revisions in total government purchases are small for most years, major improvements in the methodology enhanced the reliability of the estimates of total purchases, resulted in better estimates of the composition of purchases, and permitted the provision of more detail.

Table 4.—Revisions in Government Purchases of Goods and Services, Selected Years

	1967	1972	1979
Billions of dollars			
Current dollars: Statistical ¹	0	0	-2.7
Constant (1972) dollars: Statistical ¹	.2	0	7.5
Percent			
Current dollars: Statistical ¹	.1	0	-2.8
Constant (1972) dollars: Statistical ¹	.1	0	2.8

1. Consists of revisions due to the incorporation of new and revised data from benchmark sources and regular sources for 1977-79 and due to all changes except those that are definitional.

Major data sources

Major benchmark sources are the 1972 input-output tables and the 1972 and 1977 Censuses of Governments.

Major regular sources for 1977-79 include the Census Bureau's Public Employment Survey, for State and local government purchases; revised 1978 and 1979 Census Bureau data for construction expenditures and construction costs and prices, for government structures; the Federal budget for fiscal year 1981, for Federal Government receipts and expenditures; the Census Bureau's final fiscal year 1978 and preliminary fiscal year 1979 Governmental Finances Survey, for State and local government receipts and expenditures; and the Census Bureau's final 1977 and 1978 and preliminary 1979 Survey of Finances of Selected Public Employee Retirement Systems, for State and local government receipts and expenditures.

Changes in definition, classification, or methodology

1. *Methodology for national defense purchases.*—A principal change in the methodology of estimating government

purchases stems from the development of an important new source of information. In 1975 BEA, with the support and cooperation of the Department of Defense (DOD), undertook a study to develop constant-dollar national defense purchases. The major emphasis was on the collection of actual prices paid by the DOD, including prices of unique items such as military aircraft, missiles, tanks, and the construction of military facilities. A detailed listing of the types of goods and services purchased was developed. These purchases were grouped into approximately 100 separate categories to form the basis for the estimates of compensation, structures, durable goods, nondurable goods, and services. A sample of items was then selected from each category for pricing, beginning with 1972. As a final step, a reporting structure was developed to collect the price data each quarter on an ongoing basis.²

With the information from this study, it was possible for the first time to incorporate into the NIPA's estimates of constant-dollar national defense purchases and of the associated price measures. These series begin in 1972.

The study also led to improvement of current-dollar purchases, by type. Data collected for the study showed that the previously published distribution of purchases among durables, nondurables, and services was incorrect. (The revised distribution does not affect total current-dollar purchases.) Because data prior to 1972 were not available from the study, the value of purchases by type in a number of years from 1947 to 1971 was investigated using other sources. Estimates for durable and nondurables were revised; services were unchanged.

2. *Deflation of State and local government purchases.*—The 1972 input-output table provided much more detail than previously was available on the composition of goods and services purchased by State and local governments.

2. A detailed description of the study and data appears in *Price Changes of Defense Purchases of the United States*, Bureau of Economic Analysis, March 1978.

This detail permitted the use in deflation of more appropriate and more specific price indexes, and far more accurate weighting of the indexes. The new deflation procedures were used beginning with the estimates for 1972.

National Income and Its Components

Many of the definitional, classificational, and methodological changes that affect national income or its components already have been described.⁹ The changes that affect current-dollar estimates are the addition of the net inflow of reinvested earnings of incorporated foreign affiliates, which affects undistributed corporate profits, and the improved methodology for inventory estimation, which affects the inventory valuation adjustment. All of the changes in deflation methodology that affect GNP in constant dollars also affect national income in constant dollars. The revisions in national income are shown in table 5.

Major data sources

Major benchmark sources include the 1974 *Statistics of Income* report on the foreign tax credit, for corporate profits; a 1976 Department of Agriculture survey of farmers' cooperatives, for nonfarm proprietors' income; the 1977 Census of Governments report on employee retirement systems, for employer contributions for social insurance; information on health insurance premiums and benefits from the Health Care Financing Administration, for other labor income; a revised Federal Reserve Board series on mortgage debt outstanding, for rental income of persons and net interest; data for the amount of corporate profits disclosed by audits of corporation income tax returns, for corporate profits; and the

9. Charges against GNP other than national income are omitted from the discussion because any changes in definition, classification, or methodology affecting them are reported under other headings. Major regular sources for 1977-79 that affect capital consumption allowances are among those reported for corporate profits and proprietors' incomes. Those that affect indirect business taxes, the current surplus of government enterprises, and subsidies, are among those reported for government expenditures and receipts.

Table 5.—Revisions in National Income, Selected Years

	1967	1972	1979
Billions of dollars			
Current dollars:			
Total.....	4.4	11.7	23.5
Less: Definitional ¹	1.3	4.0	15.1
Equals: Statistical ²	3.1	7.6	23.4
Constant (1972) dollars:			
Total.....	7.6	11.7	23.5
Less: Definitional ¹	1.5	4.0	17.2
Equals: Statistical ²	6.0	7.7	23.1
Percent			
Current dollars:			
Total.....	1.0	1.2	2.9
Less: Definitional ¹.....	.2	.4	.3
Equals: Statistical ².....	.8	.8	1.5
Constant (1972) dollars:			
Total.....	.9	1.2	4.0
Less: Definitional ¹.....	.2	.4	1.8
Equals: Statistical ².....	.7	.8	2.6

1. Includes net inflow of reinvested earnings of unincorporated foreign affiliates and, in the constant-dollar estimates, the effect of a different deflation procedure on the net inflow of factor earnings.

2. Consists of revisions due to the incorporation of new and revised data from benchmark sources and regular sources for 1977-79 and due to all changes, except those that are definitional.

1977 economic censuses and 1977 *County Business Patterns*, for the classification of national income by legal form.

The Taxpayer Compliance Measurement Program (TCMP) is an important benchmark source for the income estimates. The program is conducted by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to obtain data on the nature and extent of compliance with the Internal Revenue laws. A stratified sample of individual income tax returns is intensively audited. (The 1973 and 1976 samples were about 50,000.) The sample results are "blown up" to universe totals that indicate the aggregate values that would be obtained if every return could be audited as intensively as the sample returns. Adjustments are obtained for every item on the returns, including the unincorporated business schedule. The TCMP results are important because BEA uses data from individual and partnership tax returns to estimate the net income and capital consumption allowances of nonfarm proprietorships and partnerships and interest and rent paid and received by these enterprises. BEA adjusts IRS tabulations of unaudited returns, as published in various *Statistics of Income* reports, by use of the TCMP ratio of corrected

to reported income. The latest TCMP data incorporated into the previously published estimates were for 1969. Data for 1973 and 1976 have now been incorporated. The adjustment ratio for nonfarm proprietors' income increased somewhat from 1973 to 1976.

Major regular sources for 1977-79 include IRS revised 1977 corporate income tax return tabulations and final 1977 and preliminary 1978 noncorporate business tax return tabulations, for corporate profits, nonfarm proprietors' income, interest, and the private pension plan component of other labor income; final 1978 and preliminary 1979 Bureau of Labor Statistics tabulations of wages and salaries covered by State unemployment insurance programs, for wages and salaries; final 1978 and preliminary 1979 State and local government payroll data from the Census Bureau Public Employment and Employee Retirement System Surveys, for employee compensation; revised 1977 and 1978 and preliminary 1979 hospital and health insurance data from the Health Care Financing Administration, for other labor income; the final 1977 and 1978 and preliminary 1979 Department of Agriculture Survey of Farm Production Expenses and annual surveys of field crop production and of meat animal sales and inventories, for farm proprietors' income; the final 1977 and preliminary 1978 Census Bureau Annual Housing Survey, for rental income of persons; and revised 1979 BEA tabulations of direct foreign investment income, for corporate profits and net interest.

Changes in definition, classification, or methodology

1. *Farm proprietors' income: capital consumption formula.*—Straight-line depreciation schedules now are used to compute noncorporate capital consumption allowances (with and without the capital consumption adjustment) on farm capital. This change makes the estimates for noncorporate farms consistent with those for other industries. Previously, estimates prepared by the Department of Agriculture based on a declining balance type schedule were used. (Table 8.11 of the NIPA tables

shows both series along with other items used to adjust the Department of Agriculture measure of farm income to the BEA measure.) The change raises farm proprietors' income and lowers capital consumption allowances with and without the capital consumption adjustment. It therefore raises total national income and NNP in both current and constant dollars.

2. Nonfarm proprietors' income: TCMP adjustment.—Previously, the TCMP adjustment ratios for proprietors' income were held constant until data for a later year became available. Now, the ratios held constant are for receipts and expenses of proprietorships and partnerships and the adjustment to net income is obtained by subtraction.

3. Corporate profits and nonfarm proprietors' income: accidental damage.—Previously, in the derivation of NIPA estimates of corporate profits and nonfarm proprietors' income, the amounts of capital gains and losses that were deducted from tabulations of business net income was that reported on income tax returns. The amounts were inappropriate with regard to accidental damage to fixed business capital, and two adjustments to business net income have been introduced, beginning in 1968. (1) The historical cost of property suffering accidental damage was deducted from business net income. Previously there had been a statistical discrepancy in the NIPA's because, although the historical cost value of accidental damage had correctly been added to depreciation in the derivation of capital consumption allowances, the offsetting deduction had not been made to business net income. (2) Insurance payments resulting from accidental damage were added to the income of the insured firms. In the previously published estimates, they had been excluded from business net income as a capital gain. There had been a discrepancy because the payments by the insurance carrier reduced its net income but did not correspondingly increase the net income of the firm experiencing the damage.

The two new adjustments together increase NIPA business income except in 1972, when uninsured hurricane losses resulted in a negative adjustment. In

1977, the adjustments raised corporate profits by \$1.6 billion and nonfarm proprietors' income by \$0.3 billion. Because information is limited, the adjustment is a rough approximation. Its introduction affects corporate profits and nonfarm proprietors' income with and without capital consumption adjustment, national income, and charges against GNP. Estimates of capital consumption and the capital consumption adjustment are not affected, nor are GNP and NNP.

4. Corporate profits with capital consumption adjustment: capital consumption of electric utilities.—The procedure used to estimate the capital consumption allowances with the capital consumption adjustment of electric utilities has been refined so that the allowances are not charged until a construction project is completed. Formerly, the charges began as construction was put in place. This change raises corporate profits with the capital consumption adjustment, as well as national income and NNP in current and constant dollars, during the construction period and lowers them during the period the facilities are used. The change affects the capital consumption adjustment; capital consumption allowances and profits before tax without the adjustment were and remain on a "when completed" basis. The change was made to the estimates beginning in 1963, and its effect was small until the 1970's; it was \$0.2 billion in 1972 and \$0.6 billion in 1977.

Data needed to introduce a similar refinement for industries other than electric utilities are not, in general, available but it is likely that the impact would be smaller.

5. Corporate profits: earnings from foreign rents, royalties, and services.—In the previously published estimates, neither corporate profits originating in the rest-of-the-world industry nor domestic corporate profits included net earnings of domestic corporations derived from rents, royalties, or services abroad. Such earnings are not classified as direct investment income from abroad. Neither were they previously counted as domestic earnings, because they are included in the IRS measure

of foreign income that is deducted from IRS total corporate income as a step in the derivation of NIPA domestic corporate profits. An estimate of these net earnings has now been added to domestic corporate profits, based on data from the BPA's and IRS tabulations of corporate income tax returns. Only crude estimates can be made of expenses incurred to obtain such receipts. The addition to corporate profits is estimated to be \$1.6 billion in 1972 and \$3.2 billion in 1977.

6. Corporate profits and net interest: interest receipts of regulated investment companies.—Previously, all income distributions of regulated investment companies, regardless of source, were classified as dividend payments. Distributions now are split into dividend and interest payments based on the composition of their income receipts. Corporate profits, and personal income dividends are decreased and net interest and personal income interest are increased, so that total national income and total personal income are not affected. In 1972 and 1977, \$0.4 billion and \$1.5 billion, respectively, were removed from dividends and added to interest.

7. Corporate profits and net interest: tax-exempt interest received by financial intermediaries.—Comparisons with other sources indicate that IRS tabulations of corporate income tax returns understate the amount of tax-exempt interest on State and local government securities that commercial banks and nonlife insurance companies receive. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation series for tax-exempt interest received by commercial banks has been substituted for the corresponding IRS series, and a series for nonlife insurance carriers, derived mainly from Federal Reserve Board flow of funds data, has been substituted for the corresponding IRS series. The effect is to raise corporate profits and lower net interest by equal amounts; national income is not affected. In 1972 and 1977, \$0.3 billion and \$0.8 billion, respectively, were removed from net interest and added to corporate profits.

8. Net interest: receipts of credit institutions.—A major revision in net interest came from a change in the series

on interest receipts of corporate credit agencies other than banks and saving and loan associations (SIC industries 611, 613-616). In both the previously published and revised estimates, IRS tabulations of corporation income tax returns are the data source. Previously, BEA had determined that business receipts reported on tax returns by firms in these industries consisted largely of interest, and consequently their business receipts were treated as interest receipts. A recent BEA study of reporting practices in this industry indicated that by 1972 most of the business receipts were not interest receipts. Accordingly, interest received by business is reduced and net interest is revised upward, as is national income.

9. Real national income: deflation of discrepancy.—National income in constant dollars is identical in product coverage to NNP in constant dollars, but differs from it because products are valued at factor cost rather than at market price. (Similarly, indexes of the two series differ conceptually only as a result of differences in the distribution of base-year weights among products.) Because factor costs are not available for components of business product, in practice real national income is derived from real national product by deducting the constant-dollar value of the reconciliation items. These include indirect business taxes, business transfer payments, subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises, and the statistical discrepancy.

In the revised estimates, the method of deflating the discrepancy has been changed. It is now deflated by the implicit price deflator for gross domestic business product. This method is based on the assumption that the current-dollar statistical discrepancy can be attributed to the components of gross domestic business product in proportion to their current-dollar values.

Previously, the discrepancy was not deflated directly. Instead, a constant-dollar discrepancy, or "residual" as it was called in the NIPA tables, was calculated annually as the amount by which real GNP measured as the sum of final products differs from real GNP measured as the sum of gross product

by industry. (Quarterly estimates of the constant-dollar discrepancy were previously obtained by using the statistical discrepancy deflated by what is the new method—that is, by the implicit price deflator for gross domestic business product—to interpolate between, and extrapolate beyond, the annual estimates.)

The new method is more reliable because the sum of industry products is not considered a satisfactory independent measure of real GNP, as the former procedure implied. The new method also improves the implicit price deflator for national income. This change in method had a substantial impact on real national income in several years.

The change in method has led to an improvement in the format of NIPA table 6.2, which shows GNP by industry in constant dollars. The "residual" is now divided into two parts: the newly deflated statistical discrepancy and the difference between the old residual and the new discrepancy.

Other Changes in Definition, Classification, or Methodology

1. Classification of dividends received by government.—State and local government employee retirement funds receive dividends. The amount is estimated to be \$0.1 billion in 1968 and \$1.5 billion in 1979. Previously, these dividends were classified as interest received by government. As a corollary, personal interest income was understated and dividends in personal income were overstated. This misclassification has now been eliminated. The dividend component of personal income is reduced by the amount of dividends received by government, and relabeled "personal dividend income." Total personal income is not affected because "personal interest income" is increased by the same amount that dividend income is reduced. The entry in government re-

ceipts is now labeled "interest and dividends received." Net dividends and net interest reported as components of national income are not affected.

2. Auto output: exports of parts.—Auto parts have been eliminated from the exports component of auto output (tables 1.14 and 1.15 of the NIPA tables) because auto output refers to autos, exclusive of parts not sold as original equipment. The change reduces auto output in current prices by \$1.7 billion in 1972 and \$3.4 billion in 1977.

3. Industrial classification.—Beginning with the year 1948, industry data for private establishments have now been classified in accordance with the 1972 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* except that government activities continue to be presented by BEA in a separate category. In the preceding benchmark revision, all industry data had been classified in accordance with the 1967 edition. Subsequently, the 1972 classification was adopted for years beginning with 1973; estimates based on that classification for years back to 1947 were not published but were available on request.

Estimates for 1929-47 continue to be based on the 1942 classification. For selected tables, estimates based on that classification have been extended to 1948 in order to provide an overlap.

Because industry estimates are of limited value unless they are comparable over time, BEA adjusts past data to render them comparable. However, these adjustments are approximations—agencies compiling source data usually retabulate their back data only for a single year, or not at all, each time the classification changes. Accordingly, successive changes made in the *Standard Industrial Classification* inevitably reduce the comparability of the time series, even when they improve the quality of industry definitions.

Part III. NIPA Tables

A substantial amount of information has been added to the NIPA's. This information is in new tables and new items in tables that had been presented previously. There are 82 new tables, which are listed and described in table

6. Eight tables have been deleted. Most of the information in them is in other NIPA tables; almost all of the remainder is available on request. The major new items are also listed and described in table 6.

Table 6.—New NIPA Information

New Tables

Table number	Table	Periodicity	Beginning of time period covered	Comments
1.16	Track output:	Annual and quarterly	1967	
1.17	Current dollars			
7.9	Constant dollars			
	Implicit price deflators			
2.7	Disposition of personal income	Monthly	1959	Previously available only annually and quarterly. Introduced in November 1979 SURVEY.
	Personal consumption expenditures by major type of product:	Monthly	1959	Previously available only annually and quarterly. Tables 2.8, 2.9, and 7.13 introduced in November 1979 SURVEY.
2.8	Current dollars			
2.9	Constant dollars			
7.13	Implicit price deflators			
3.4	Personal tax and nontax receipts	Annual	1929	Detail on consumption of Federal and of State and local receipts.
3.5	Indirect business and nontax accruals	Annual	1929	Detail on composition of Federal and of State and local accruals.
3.9	National defense purchases:	Annual	1972	Detailed breakdowns. Described in <i>Price Changes of Defense Purchases of the United States</i> (BEA, March 1979).
3.10	Current dollars			
7.15	Constant dollars			
	Implicit price deflators			
3.14	State and local social insurance funds receipts and expenditures	Quarterly	1959	Previously available only annually.
	Government expenditures by type and function:	Annual	1952	Separate detail for Federal and for state and local governments.
3.15	Total			
3.16	Federal			
3.17	State and local			
4.2	Exports and imports of goods and services	Annual and quarterly	Annual, 1929; quarterly, 1946	Breakdowns of merchandise (durable goods and nondurable goods) and services (factor income and other).
7.16	Constant dollars			
	Implicit price deflators			
4.3	Merchandise exports by type of product and end-use category	Annual and quarterly	1967	Breakdowns by type (durable goods and nondurable goods) and end-use category (industrial supplies and materials; capital goods, except autos; autos; consumer goods; other goods; and foods, feeds, and beverages). Exports of agricultural products and nonagricultural products, and imports of petroleum products and non-petroleum products are shown separately.
4.4	Current dollars			
7.17	Constant dollars			
	Implicit price deflators			
5.8	Change in business inventories by industry	Annual and quarterly	Annual, 1929; quarterly, 1946	Nonfarm component shown for manufacturing, wholesale trade (merchant and nonmerchant, separately), retail trade, and other, cross-classified by durable and nondurable goods.
5.9	Current dollars			
	Constant dollars			
6.10	Self-employed persons by industry	Annual	1929	Reinstated.
6.11	Persons engaged in production by industry	Annual	1929	Reinstated.
7.21	Implicit price deflators for inventories and final sales of business	Quarterly	1947	Corresponds to current- and constant-dollar estimates in tables 5.10 and 5.11.
8.3	Capital consumption adjustment by legal form of organization and type of adjustment	Annual	1929	Separates adjustments for consistent accounting (depreciation formula and service life of asset) at historical cost and for conversion to replacement cost.

Table 6.—New NIPA Information—Continued

New Tables—Continued

Table number	Table	Periodicity	Beginning of time period covered	Comments
8.4	Supplements to wages and salaries by type	Annual	1948	Breakdown of employer contributions to private pension and welfare funds and to social insurance, by type of program.
8.5	Rental income of persons by type	Annual	1946	Breakdown by type of property from which income is derived.
8.8	Dividends paid and received	Annual	1946	Gross flows, including dividends received by government, and derivation of the dividend components of national income and personal income.
8.11	Relation of net farm income to farm operators' income	Annual	1967	Reconciliation of NIPA net farm income and U.S. Department of Agriculture farm operators' income.
8.13	Comparison of personal income with adjusted gross income	Annual	1947	Comparison of NIPA personal income with adjusted gross income from unaudited individual income tax returns published by Internal Revenue Service.

Major New Items

1.2, 7.1, 7.2, 3.7B, 3.8B, 7.14B	Defense and nondefense purchases	Annual and quarterly	1972	Constant-dollar Federal Government purchases are separated into national defense and nondefense purchases in table 1.2. Corresponding implicit price deflators and fixed-weighted price indexes are in table 7.1 and 7.2. Defense and nondefense purchases are separately broken down by type—i.e., durable goods, nondurable goods, employee compensation, other services, and structures—in tables 3.7B and 3.8B, which are published on a current basis.
1.3, 1.4, 7.2, 7.3	Gross domestic purchases, and final sales to domestic purchasers	Annual and quarterly	Annual, 1929; Quarterly, 1947	Gross domestic purchases equal GNP less exports plus imports. Final sales to domestic purchasers equal final sales less exports plus imports. The new aggregates in current dollars are in table 1.3, in constant dollars in table 1.4, and corresponding fixed-weighted price indexes and price deflators are in tables 7.2 and 7.3.
1.9, 1.10, 7.6	National income and NNP originating in nonresidential business	Annual	1929	National income and NNP originating in nonresidential business equals domestic business income and net domestic product, respectively, less housing. In current dollars they are in table 1.9 and in constant dollars in table 1.10; corresponding implicit price deflators are in table 7.6.
2.4, 2.5, 7.12	Personal consumption expenditure detail	Annual	1929	Additional constant-dollar detail is shown in table 2.5. Alcoholic beverages purchased for off-premise consumption and other purchases are shown separately in current and constant dollars in tables 2.4 and 2.5; corresponding implicit price deflators are in table 7.12.
4.1	Export and import detail	Annual and quarterly	Annual, 1929; Quarterly, 1946	Durable and nondurable merchandise, and factor income and other services are shown separately.
5.10, 5.11	Inventories and final sales detail	Quarterly	1946	Inventories are shown separately for merchant wholesalers and other wholesalers in current and constant dollars. Business final sales of goods and structures and the ratio of nonfarm business inventories to business final sales of goods and structures have been added. Final sales are shown as quarterly totals at monthly rates; inventory-sales ratios are calculated using those rates, and accordingly show the number of months of inventories available at current sales rates. Estimates for all quarters for 1946-58 have been added.
7.2	Fixed-weighted price index detail	Annual and quarterly	1959	Personal consumption expenditures for food, energy, and other, and Federal Government purchases for national defense and nondefense are added. For all indexes, more detail is used in their calculation than previously.

NIPA tables are grouped into nine categories, which are reflected in the numbers assigned to each table. The same groupings and table numbers will be used in future publications of the estimates: the "National Income and Product Account Tables," shown in each issue of the *SURVEY*, the two statistical publications showing, respectively, estimates for 1976-79 and 1929-76, and the regular annual revisions usually in July issues of the *SURVEY*. The groups are:

1. National product and income
2. Personal income and outlay
3. Government receipts and expenditures
4. Foreign transactions
5. Saving and investment
6. Product, income, and employment by industry
7. Implicit price deflators and price indexes

Part IV. The Size and Significance of the Revisions

THIS part considers the size and significance of the revisions of previously published estimates. The first two sections discuss the annual estimates from 1929 to 1979, including changes in the distributions of income by type and legal form, and of investment and saving. The quarterly estimates from 1946 to 1979 are examined in the third section.

Net factor income from abroad was revised substantially as a result of the addition of the net inflow of reinvested earnings of incorporated foreign affiliates and the new way of deflating the series. In order to set aside the effects of these changes of a definitional character, gross domestic product and domestic income, which differ from their national counterparts in that they exclude net factor income from abroad, are usually discussed first. Frequent reference will be made to reinvested earnings of incorporated foreign affiliates of U.S. direct investors. The phrase will usually be contracted to "reinvested earnings," as will the corresponding earnings of foreign direct investors in the United States.

8. Supplementary tables
9. Seasonally unadjusted estimates

The tables in group 8 have been substantially rearranged. The first two tables, 8.1 and 8.2, are general-interest tables: percent changes in major aggregates and prices, and selected per capita measures. Thereafter, the supplementary tables follow approximately in the order of the tables in groups 1 through 7 to which they are related. Group 9 assembles tables containing the seasonally unadjusted estimates, which previously had been shown in other groups along with the corresponding seasonally adjusted estimates.

Information about classifications—by industry, by company or establishment, by legal form of organization, and by durability—will be in, or referenced to, introductory material in publications that present the estimates.

ages not only show the effect of revisions upon levels but also permit an approximation of their effect upon changes in growth rates between any 2 years. For example, if a series is raised 0.4 percent in 1 year and 0.7 percent in the next, the percentage change is raised by about the difference of 0.3 percentage points. If the 2 years are not adjacent, the change in the growth rate is approximately the difference between the two percentage revisions divided by the number of years between the two dates. If the 2 years in the example were a decade apart, the growth rate between them would be raised one-tenth of 0.3 percentage points, or about 0.03 points. (These results are approximations because of rounding and compounding.)

Revisions in current-dollar series

GDP in current dollars is unchanged until 1959 and raised by an average of 0.1 percent in 1959-67 (table 7, column 2). The size of the revision increases gradually from 0.2 percent in 1967 to a peak of 1.1 percent in 1971, drops slightly to 0.9-1.0 percent in 1972-75, drops further to 0.6-0.9 percent in 1976-78, and in 1979 reaches the previous high of 1.1 percent. Thus, the series increases more than before from 1967 to 1971 and from 1978 to 1979, about as much as before from 1971 to 1975 and from 1976 to 1978, and less than before from 1975 to 1976.

GNP is raised more than GDP because of the definitional change that adds reinvested earnings. The effect of this change can be judged by the difference between columns 2 and 6 in the table or the difference between the bars in chart 2. The difference is particularly large in 1973-74 and 1978 and largest in 1979, when it reaches 0.8 percentage points.¹⁰ GNP is unchanged until 1937, raised up to 0.3 percent in 1937-64, 0.4-0.6 percent in 1965-68, 0.9-1.0 percent in 1969-70, 1.3-1.5 percent in 1971-75, 0.9-1.3 percent in 1976-78, and 1.9 percent in 1979.

10. A direct calculation shows that addition of reinvested earnings would have raised the previously published GNP estimates for 1979 by 0.84 percent. Net factor income from abroad was also raised by statistical revisions.

The level and the movement of the revised estimates for 1978-79, and to a lesser degree for 1977, reflect not only the benchmark sources and the definitional and methodological changes that underlie the revisions in the earlier years, but also data that would have been incorporated last July if the usual schedule of annual revisions had been followed. In particular, the previously published 1979 estimates with which the revised estimates are compared are those prepared by the more summary quarterly procedures. It is not surprising, therefore, that revisions are larger for 1979 than for earlier years.

Revised Levels and Trends of Product and Income

Table 7 presents revised estimates for eight product and income series for 1929-79, and the percentage by which each year's revised estimate differs from the previously published estimate for that year. The eight series are the current-dollar and constant-dollar values of GNP and national income and of their domestic counterparts, GDP and domestic income. These percent-

The top panel of table 8 shows the amount of the percentage increase in GNP that was contributed by each of its major components in 1972-79. Statistical revisions in fixed investment and the addition of reinvested earnings to net exports were mainly responsible for the upward revisions. The change in business inventories contributed appreciably in 1974-75 and personal consumption expenditures in 1972. The latter series was revised down in 1973-78 but up in 1979, a difference which, when combined with the inclusion of reinvested earnings, accounted for the

larger revision in 1979 than in 1978. Revisions in the components of current-dollar GNP are examined more closely in the next section.

Domestic income is raised more than GDP in most years (table 7, column 4). The revision of this series reaches 0.2 percent in 1948, increases to 0.5-0.6 percent in most years from 1950 through 1960, then fluctuates around 0.9 percent for several years. In 1968-79 the revision fluctuates about 1.0 percent except in 1978-79, when it is 1.4-1.6 percent, and in 1978, when it is only 0.7 percent. National income is also revised up by a

larger percentage than GNP, partly because domestic income is revised up more than GDP, and partly because national income is smaller than GNP so that addition of reinvested earnings raises it by a larger percentage. The effect on national income of adding reinvested earnings can be judged by the difference between columns 4 and 8. National income is raised 1.0-1.2 percent in 1961-68, 1.5-1.6 percent in 1969-71, 1.2 percent in 1972, 2.0-2.2 percent in 1973-75, 1.2-1.4 percent in 1976-78, and 2.0 percent in 1979.

Table 7.—Revised Estimates of Selected Product and Income Measures in Current and Constant Dollars, 1929-79

[Dollars in billions]

Year	Current dollars								Constant (1972) dollars							
	Gross domestic product		Domestic income		Gross national product		National income		Gross domestic product		Domestic income		Gross national product		National income	
	Dollars	Percent revision	Dollars	Percent revision	Dollars	Percent revision	Dollars	Percent revision	Dollars	Percent revision	Dollars	Percent revision	Dollars	Percent revision	Dollars	Percent revision
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1929	102.6	0	84.0	0	103.4	0	84.8	0	313.2	-1	252.7	-1	314.7	-3	235.1	-2
1930	96.0	0	73.0	0	99.7	0	73.8	0	282.3	0	229.6	0	285.5	-1	230.9	-1
1931	75.5	0	53.1	0	76.1	0	58.7	0	201.6	-1	169.2	-2	203.5	-1	165.0	-3
1932	57.9	0	42.0	0	58.3	0	42.4	0	223.0	-1	171.6	-2	227.1	0	172.1	-3
1933	55.1	0	38.6	0	55.3	0	39.9	-1	230.9	-1	169.9	0	232.1	0	168.2	-2
1934	65.4	0	45.2	-1	65.8	0	45.5	-1	232.0	-1	182.5	-1	238.1	0	185.0	0
1935	72.1	0	54.1	0	72.5	0	55.4	0	235.7	-1	204.3	-1	239.0	-2	205.5	-2
1936	82.4	0	65.8	-2	82.7	0	64.2	-1	234.3	-1	232.8	-3	238.5	0	238.5	-2
1937	90.4	0	72.0	0	90.9	0	72.4	-2	236.7	-2	249.3	-2	310.2	-3	250.7	-4
1938	84.4	0	68.6	0	85.9	0	69.0	0	235.1	-1	234.1	-1	296.7	-1	233.7	-1
1939	90.5	0	70.9	-1	90.9	-1	71.4	-1	235.2	-2	234.0	-3	319.8	-3	255.6	-6
1940	99.5	0	78.3	0	100.0	0	79.7	0	342.8	-2	277.1	-3	344.1	-2	278.4	-3
1941	124.5	0	102.2	0	125.0	0	102.7	-1	355.7	-4	330.8	-2	400.4	-3	352.5	-4
1942	157.9	0	135.4	0	158.5	-1	135.9	-1	400.1	-2	374.3	-1	451.7	-3	395.0	0
1943	191.6	0	169.8	0	192.1	-1	169.8	-1	530.8	-1	468.0	-3	531.9	-2	467.8	-2
1944	210.1	0	184.0	0	210.6	0	183.1	-1	537.7	0	482.4	-4	569.1	-1	494.0	-3
1945	212.0	0	189.3	0	212.4	0	189.7	-1	559.8	-1	479.8	-5	560.4	-1	480.9	-3
1946	209.9	0	177.8	0	209.8	-1	178.0	-1	478.4	-1	400.8	-7	478.3	-3	402.5	-5
1947	231.5	0	193.7	0	232.1	-1	194.9	-2	467.3	-2	387.2	-5	470.3	-4	388.7	-3
1948	237.9	0	218.3	-2	239.5	-2	219.8	-4	467.9	-2	407.9	-8	489.8	-4	410.9	-1
1949	258.9	0	212.2	-8	259.3	-1	212.6	-4	489.4	-1	404.0	-9	492.2	-3	408.5	-1
1950	294.5	0	230.8	-5	295.5	-1	237.5	-6	531.8	-1	439.2	-8	534.9	-2	442.2	-2
1951	334.7	0	272.0	-5	335.9	-1	274.1	-7	575.8	-2	475.8	-8	579.4	-5	479.5	-1
1952	348.7	0	284.0	-5	349.0	-1	287.9	-7	578.9	0	485.2	-9	600.8	-5	499.1	-1
1953	364.6	0	298.9	-4	365.8	-1	302.1	-8	619.5	0	513.0	-1	633.6	-3	514.7	-1
1954	354.5	0	295.7	-3	356.5	-1	301.1	-7	612.1	-1	502.5	-1	616.1	-4	500.6	-1
1955	397.3	0	327.7	-3	398.0	-1	330.5	-7	659.0	-1	538.7	-9	657.6	-4	542.3	-1
1956	418.5	0	349.2	-4	421.7	-2	349.4	-7	664.5	-1	552.0	-6	671.4	-4	535.0	-1
1957	440.5	0	361.7	-5	444.0	-2	365.2	-8	678.3	0	559.7	-4	693.8	-4	545.2	-3
1958	440.6	0	363.3	-5	445.7	-2	368.9	-8	678.3	0	559.7	-4	693.8	-4	538.9	-1
1959	454.6	-1	367.5	-7	457.9	-2	368.8	-9	710.8	-1	491.3	-9	721.7	-2	595.2	-1
1960	502.9	-1	412.1	-6	505.5	-1	415.7	-8	731.8	-2	604.4	-9	737.1	0	608.7	-1
1961	530.7	-1	424.9	-5	534.0	-1	423.5	-1	781.0	-1	616.8	-1	765.6	-2	622.5	-1
1962	560.1	-1	457.4	-5	565.0	-2	463.0	-1	793.0	-1	650.8	-5	800.2	-3	637.4	-7
1963	591.8	-1	488.5	-2	596.7	-3	489.8	-1	825.5	-1	677.9	-4	832.4	-3	684.5	-2
1964	632.2	-1	510.5	-5	637.7	-3	524.0	-1	888.9	0	716.7	-7	875.4	-3	724.2	-1
1965	685.2	-2	556.7	-1	691.2	-4	572.5	-1	921.4	-2	783.0	-5	928.2	-4	770.9	-7
1966	750.7	-2	622.5	-8	755.0	-4	625.2	-1	977.5	-2	803.7	-7	964.5	-4	816.0	-9
1967	783.7	-2	655.9	-8	789.6	-4	652.2	-1	1,003.8	-2	828.8	-7	1,011.4	-4	858.2	-9
1968	806.7	-2	715.8	-9	813.4	-5	722.5	-1	1,050.0	-4	850.3	-5	1,058.1	-6	877.4	-1
1969	837.1	-6	772.5	-12	844.0	-9	779.2	-15	1,078.7	-6	891.5	-6	1,087.6	-5	892.5	-9
1970	884.4	-8	808.4	-12	892.7	-10	810.7	-15	1,077.8	-7	882.8	-8	1,085.6	-10	888.8	-11
1971	1,082.5	-1	1,007.4	-13	1,077.6	-13	871.5	-16	1,112.9	-1	992.2	-1	1,122.4	-13	911.8	-13
1972	1,175.0	-9	1,053.8	-8	1,185.9	-12	963.7	-12	1,175.0	-9	962.8	-8	1,185.9	-13	963.7	-12
1973	1,314.4	-1	1,070.2	-16	1,326.4	-16	1,089.2	-20	1,288.9	-10	1,006.1	-17	1,255.0	-16	1,024.2	-24
1974	1,414.4	-1	1,141.0	-16	1,434.2	-16	1,160.7	-23	1,330.7	-10	1,026.6	-16	1,245.0	-16	1,039.9	-24
1975	1,501.0	-9	1,222.0	-16	1,549.2	-16	1,239.4	-20	1,350.0	-19	1,075.0	-16	1,285.0	-16	1,045.3	-24
1976	1,597.5	-6	1,298.8	-16	1,618.0	-16	1,270.2	-14	1,384.8	-16	1,098.6	-16	1,290.4	-16	1,061.3	-24
1977	1,694.5	-7	1,322.0	-16	1,646.5	-16	1,285.7	-14	1,451.7	-16	1,087.9	-16	1,371.7	-16	1,074.3	-24
1978	2,128.2	-9	1,716.5	-16	2,158.1	-16	1,745.4	-16	1,438.8	-16	1,182.2	-16	1,448.0	-16	1,185.3	-24
1979	2,370.1	-1	1,919.5	-16	2,413.9	-16	1,982.2	-20	1,455.9	-16	1,169.3	-16	1,458.1	-16	1,198.6	-24

NOTE.—1929-69 data exclude Alaska and Hawaii. Their inclusion added \$1.5 billion to 1960 estimates in current dollars and \$2.3 billion to 1960 estimates in constant (1972) dollars. Sources of previously published estimates: Current dollars 1929-73 and constant dollars 1947-73, *The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-74*; Statistical

Tables; constant dollars (1929-46, August 1978 issue of the Survey, pp. 87-88; all 1973 data, July 1976 issue; 1974, July 1977 issue; 1975, July 1978 issue; 1976-78, July 1979 issue; 1979, November 1980 issue).

Differences between current-dollar and constant-dollar revisions

Percentage revisions would be the same in the constant-dollar estimates as in the current-dollar estimates if prices were not revised. Up to 1973, current- and constant-dollar percentage revisions actually were very similar for GDP and GNP. After 1973, downward revisions in the prices used for deflation contributed importantly to upward revisions in all four real product and income series. From 0.1 percentage point in 1973, the difference between constant-dollar and current-dollar percentage revisions in GNP jumped to 1.0 percentage point in 1974 and 1.3 percentage

Table 8.—Contributions to Percentage Revisions in Current- and Constant-Dollar Gross National Product by Major Component, 1972-79

	(Percent)							
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
GNP in current dollars	1.28	1.52	1.51	1.23	0.93	0.87	1.34	1.90
Personal consumption expenditures	.34	.38	-.11	-.17	-.23	-.24	-.19	.06
Gross private domestic fixed investment	.51	.71	.63	.74	.77	1.05	1.13	1.24
Change in business inventories	.07	.04	.37	.25	.10	-.05	0	-.63
Net exports of goods and services	.24	.54	.52	.42	.24	.30	.48	.78
Government purchases of goods and services	0	.07	.10	.09	.05	-.09	-.14	-.11
GNP in constant (1972) dollars	1.28	1.62	2.49	2.63	2.15	2.22	2.69	3.53
Personal consumption expenditures	.34	.06	.24	.47	.25	.15	.33	.44
Gross private domestic fixed investment	.51	.75	.68	.76	.78	1.05	1.11	1.19
Change in business inventories	.07	.06	.30	.25	.09	-.04	-.01	-.03
Net exports of goods and services	.24	.85	.58	.80	.75	.87	.87	1.41
Government purchases of goods and services	0	.08	.20	.34	.28	.29	.33	.82
Differences in percentage revisions, constant dollars less current dollars	0	.10	.98	1.23	1.22	1.34	1.35	1.63
Personal consumption expenditures	0	-.10	.36	.64	.48	.40	.49	.39
Gross private domestic fixed investment	0	-.07	.06	.02	.01	.01	-.02	-.06
Change in business inventories	0	.02	-.07	0	-.01	-.01	-.01	-.05
Net exports of goods and services	0	.11	.45	.88	.42	.57	.61	.65
Government purchases of goods and services	0	.01	.20	.25	.23	.32	.47	.63

Table 9.—Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Product, 1972-79

(Index numbers, 1972 = 100)

	Gross domestic product						Gross national product					
	Fixed-weighted price index			Implicit price deflator			Fixed-weighted price index			Implicit price deflator		
	Previously published	Revised	Percent revision	Previously published	Revised	Percent revision	Previously published	Revised	Percent revision	Previously published	Revised	Percent revision
1972	100.0	100.0	0	100.0	100.0	0	100.0	100.0	0	100.00	100.00	0
1973	105.9	105.8	-.1	105.7	105.7	0	105.0	105.8	-.3	105.80	105.80	0
1974	116.4	115.6	-.7	115.8	114.9	-.8	116.8	115.6	-.1	116.02	114.92	-.9
1975	127.3	126.0	-.9	126.8	125.6	-.9	127.7	126.0	-.1	127.15	125.68	-.1
1976	134.4	132.2	-.2	133.8	132.1	-.2	134.8	132.1	-.2	132.71	132.13	-.4
1977	142.0	141.6	-.3	141.2	139.5	-.1	142.5	141.6	-.6	141.70	139.52	-.2
1978	153.7	152.3	-.9	151.8	150.1	-.1	152.3	152.3	0	152.05	150.05	-.1
1979	168.0	166.4	-.1	164.6	162.8	-.1	168.7	166.8	-.1	165.50	162.76	-.1

points in 1975, held at about that amount through 1978, and then increased again to 1.7 points in 1979. From 1976 on, the upward revisions in all of the constant-dollar series were more than twice as large as the revisions in their current-dollar counterparts.

The major components of GNP responsible for this spread are identified in the lower panel of table 8, which is computed by deducting the contribution of each component to the percentage revision in current dollars from its contribution to the percentage revision in constant dollars. Net exports made an important contribution, primarily a consequence of changing the deflation of the international flows of factor income and of fees and royalties; these changes affected the movement of real GNP, particularly from 1973 to 1974 and from 1978 to 1979. Personal consumption expenditures also contributed importantly; the revisions in PCE price

Table 10.—Annual Growth Rates of Real Product and Income for Selected Periods

		Decades					Other periods		
		1929-39	1939-49	1949-59	1959-69	1969-79	1969-73	1973-78	1978-79
Gross domestic product:	Revised	.16	4.40	3.89	4.15	3.03	3.62	2.70	2.76
	Previously published	.16	4.40	3.91	4.08	2.87	3.43	2.54	2.35
	Revision	0	0	-.02	.07	.16	.19	.86	.41
Domestic income:	Revised	.08	4.75	2.88	4.15	2.73	3.14	2.44	2.74
	Previously published	.02	4.69	2.88	4.18	2.58	2.88	2.38	2.35
	Revision	.06	.06	0	-.03	.17	.26	.06	.39
Gross national product:	Revised	.13	4.41	2.99	4.15	3.15	3.64	2.74	3.23
	Previously published	.13	4.41	3.91	4.09	2.87	3.44	2.52	2.33
	Revision	0	0	-.01	.06	.28	.20	.21	.90
National income:	Revised	.02	4.75	3.08	4.16	2.89	3.20	2.49	3.30
	Previously published	-.01	4.69	3.89	4.19	2.58	2.90	2.28	2.25
	Revision	.03	.06	.21	-.03	.31	.40	.11	1.05

1. Rates adjusted to eliminate effect of adding Alaska and Hawaii in 1960.

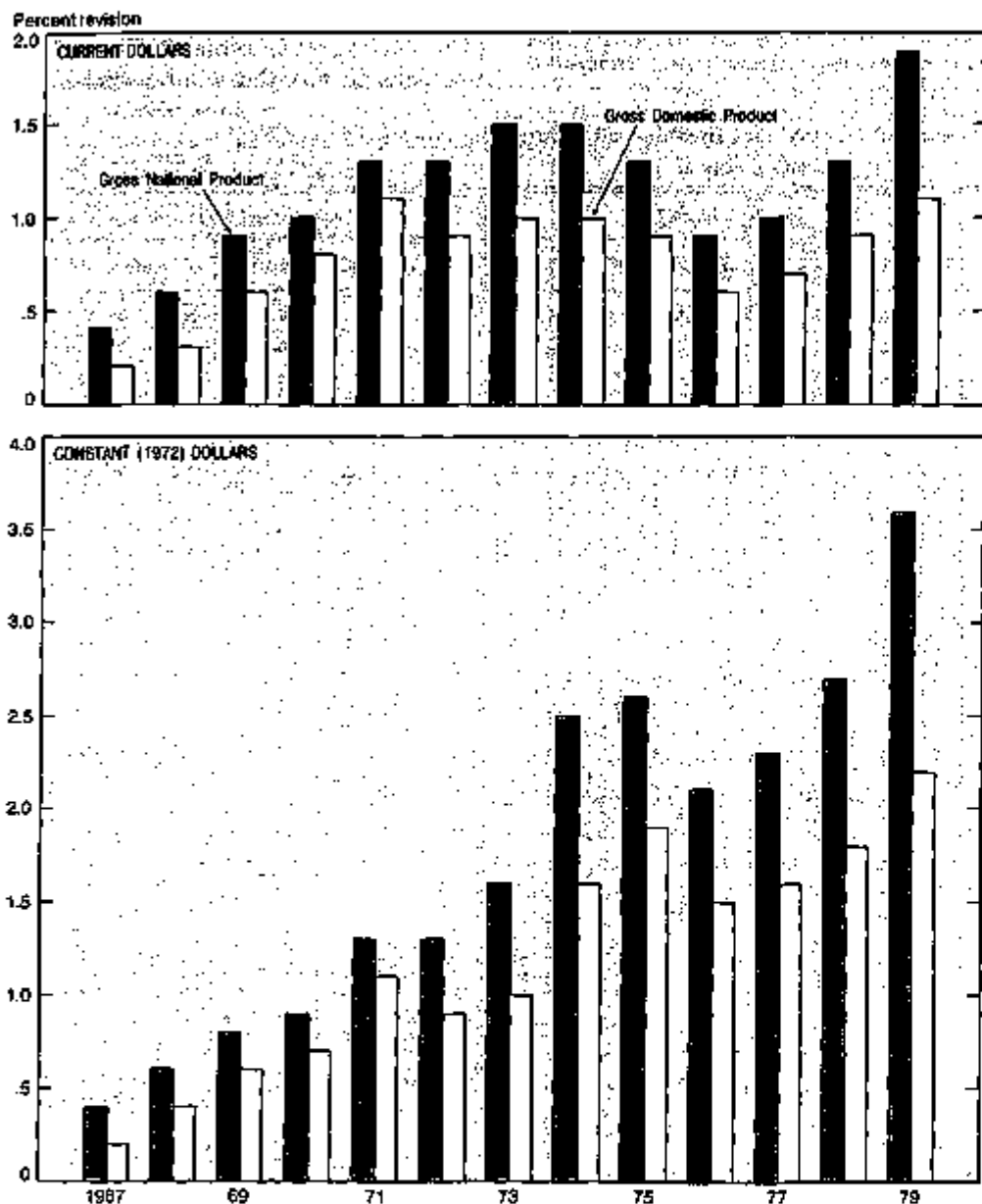
movements occurred mainly in 1973-75, and were concentrated in the food, health insurance, and privately controlled hospitals expenditure groups. From 1974 on, the prices used to deflate government purchases also contributed to the upward revision of real GNP. The change in these prices was concentrated in State and local government

purchases of services—initially in purchases from business, but later in purchases of labor as well.

Constant-dollar revisions differ more from current-dollar revisions in domestic income and national income than in GDP and GNP. This difference results from the improved procedure used to deflate the statistical discrepancy.

CHART 2

Percent Revisions in Gross National Product and Gross Domestic Product, 1967-79



U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

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The price revisions described underlie downward revisions of the increases since 1972 in the price indexes for GDP and GNP, as shown in table 9. The fixed-weighted price index for GDP in 1979 is revised down 1.0 percent and that of GNP 1.4 percent. The implicit price deflators also are reduced.

Revisions in constant-dollar series

Revisions in constant-dollar series will now be examined directly. Up to

1968, GDP is revised more than 0.2 percent in only one year, 1941. The upward revision increases irregularly from 0.2 percent in 1967 to 1.0 percent in 1973. It then climbs to 1.9 percent in 1975, falls back to 1.5-1.8 percent in 1976-78, and increases again to 2.3 percent in 1979.

Real GNP is raised more than real GDP because of the addition of reinvested earnings and, in recent years, the new procedure for deflation of the

international factor income flows already included. The upward revision in the level of real GNP averages 2.5 percent in 1974-78 and reaches 3.6 percent in 1979. Revisions in earlier years are smaller.

The middle panel of table 8 shows the amount that each GNP component contributes to the percentage revision of real GNP. The 1972 figures are necessarily the same as in current dollars: Of the 1.3 percent upward revision, 0.5 percentage points are in fixed investment and over 0.3 percentage points each in net exports and personal consumption expenditures. In 1979, when the revision is largest at 3.6 percentage points, fixed investment contributes 1.2 points, net exports 1.4 points, personal consumption expenditures 0.4 points, and government purchases 0.5 points.

Table 10 compares growth rates based on the previously published and revised series for four measures of real product and income. None of the rates are changed much in the first 4 decades shown, covering the 1929-69 period. In 1969-79, annual growth rates for the two domestic series are raised by about 0.15 percentage points, and rates for GNP and national income are raised about 0.3 percentage points.

Revisions in GDP and domestic income are too small to change the picture of sharp retardation in the rate of productivity increase after 1973 that the previously published estimates showed. The higher estimate of the 1979 increase in domestic income in the revised estimates does not indicate a commensurate reduction in the size of the previously reported 1979 productivity decline, because the 1979 data that indicated the need for upward revision of wages and salaries, and hence domestic income—data collected under the unemployment insurance programs—also indicated the need for a similar upward revision of employment estimates used in productivity measurement.

Revisions in Components

This section first reviews current-dollar revisions in major components of product and income. The discussion

focuses on revisions in year-to-year changes, which are shown in table 11 for 1967 and for 1972-79, along with changes in levels.¹¹ Footnotes to the

11. Items in the table are listed in order of first appearance in the five summary accounts, Table A.

in *National Income and Product Accounts Tables*, 1976-79, presents these accounts, which provide a summary picture of the economy for 1979. The accounts are explained in George Jassi and Carol S. Carson, "The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States: An Overview," *Survey*, October 1979. The accounts have been modified to accommodate the separation of dividends received by government from personal dividend income.

table designate components affected by the addition of reinvested earnings, the reclassification of hotel and motel construction, and the separation of dividends received by government. These series are shown in table 12. Thereafter, revisions in the shares of national in-

Table 11.—Revisions in Components of the National Income and Product Accounts, Selected Years

(Billions of dollars)

Line		Revision in level									Revision in change from preceding year								
		1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1	Gross national product.....	2.4	14.4	19.8	21.3	26.4	25.9	18.6	28.5	45.1	0.3	0.6	6.8	1.5	-1.8	-4.5	2.6	16.0	16.0
2	Personal consumption expenditures.....	-1	4.0	2.1	-1.5	-2.9	-5.6	-4.5	-2.0	1.1	-4	-1	-1.9	-2.6	-1.1	-3.0	1.1	2.5	3.1
3	Durable goods.....	.4	-1	-1	-6	-4	-6	8	-1.0	-6	.1	-3	-2	-1	0	-1	5	-1.0	.4
4	Nondurable goods.....	0	1.3	-5	-1.6	-2.2	-2.4	-1.8	3.2	0	0	-1.7	-2.5	1.3	-6	-2	1.6	4.0	
5	Services.....	-5	2.9	2.9	1.0	-6	-2.3	-2.1	-3	-3.5	-6	0	0	-1.0	-2.3	-2.2	.7	1.9	-2.3
6	Gross private domestic investment.....	2.0	9.2	9.3	14.1	15.2	14.0	19.0	23.9	28.6	.3	.3	3.0	4.3	1.1	-3	4.2	4.9	4.7
7	Fixed investment.....	1.3	6.0	6.2	8.8	11.4	12.1	16.0	24.0	29.3	.4	.6	2.2	-4	2.6	1.7	6.9	4.1	6.2
8	Nonresidential ¹	1.3	4.3	7.2	5.8	7.9	9.2	13.1	20.9	24.8	.2	.3	3.2	-1.4	1.6	1.6	8.9	4.7	4.0
9	Structures.....	.8	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.6	0	.6	.4	-4	-1	-1	.5	.3	1.5
10	Producers' durable equipment.....	1.1	2.6	5.1	4.6	6.0	7.7	14.1	15.7	21.2	.3	-1	2.8	-1.0	1.5	1.3	6.4	4.8	2.6
11	Residential ¹	-1	1.8	1.9	2.0	3.8	3.0	8.0	3.2	4.5	-1	.8	1	1.0	.9	1	0	-7	1.2
12	Change in business inventories.....	.2	.8	.6	5.3	3.3	1.8	-9	-7	-7	.4	-8	-3	4.8	-1.4	-2.0	-2.7	.8	-5
13	Nonfarm.....	.2	.8	.6	5.2	3.8	1.8	-6	-8	-3.1	.4	-8	-3	4.4	-1.4	-2.0	-2.3	1.0	-5.4
14	Farm.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	-7	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	-2	3.1
15	Net exports of goods and services.....	1.4	4.0	7.1	7.3	6.4	6.8	5.7	8.7	13.0	-1	1.5	3.0	.3	-1.0	-6	-1	4.0	3.2
16	Exports ¹	1.7	4.8	8.0	8.3	7.7	7.6	7.4	12.6	23.9	0	1.6	2.2	.2	-6	-1	-2	-3.2	11.2
17	Merchandise.....	0	0	0	-1	-5	0	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	-4	0	0	.2	-4
18	Services ¹	1.3	4.8	8.1	8.4	3.1	7.6	7.4	12.4	24.1	0	1.6	2.2	.3	-2	-6	-2	5.0	11.7
19	Imports ¹.....	.4	.8	1.0	.9	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.9	5.9	0	.1	.2	0	.4	.5	0	1.2	2.9
20	Merchandise.....	0	0	0	-8	-1	0	0	-2	-1	0	0	0	-3	.2	.1	0	-2	.1
21	Services ¹.....	.4	.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	3.1	6.0	0	.1	.2	.3	.2	.3	0	1.4	2.9
22	Government purchases of goods and services.....	0	0	.3	1.4	1.5	.5	-1.7	-3.0	-2.7	0	-1.1	.9	.5	0	-7	-2.5	-1.3	.3
23	Federal.....	0	-4	-2	-1	-3	-5	-6	.3	1.2	0	-4	.2	.1	-2	-2	0	1.3	.5
24	National defense.....	0	-4	-7	0	-7	-5	-4	1.0	2.9	0	-4	-3	.7	-8	.3	0	1.4	2.0
25	Nondefense.....	0	-1	.8	-2	4	-1	-1	-2	-1.7	0	0	.5	-7	.6	4	0	-1	-1.5
26	State and local.....	0	.4	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.3	-1.2	-3.3	-3.9	0	-7	.7	.4	.3	-5	-2.5	-2.6	-1
27	Charges against gross national product.....	2.3	14.8	15.8	21.3	26.4	15.9	18.5	28.5	45.1	.3	.6	5.0	1.5	-1.0	-4.5	2.6	16.0	16.0
28	Compensation of employees.....	-5	2.8	2.1	1.7	.3	-1.5	-4.0	-4.8	1.7	-3	.0	-8	-8	-1.0	-1.8	-3.1	-3	3.5
29	Wages and salaries.....	-5	1.4	1.4	1.3	.5	-1	-1	1.9	8.5	-5	.1	-1	-3	-6	-6	-1	2.0	3.6
30	Government and government enterprises.....	0	.2	.2	.4	.6	.7	1.0	1.6	2.4	0	.7	.1	.2	.2	.1	.3	.6	.8
31	Other.....	-3	1.2	1.2	.7	-1	-7	-1.3	.3	6.1	-5	.6	0	.5	-8	-6	-5	1.4	5.9
32	Supplements to wages and salaries.....	0	1.4	.7	.6	-2	-1.4	-4.4	-6.7	-6.8	0	1.0	.7	.4	.3	-1.2	-3.0	-2.3	-1
33	Employer contributions for social insurance.....	0	.3	.6	.3	.4	-1	-1.7	-2.4	-2.7	0	.4	.2	.2	.1	-2	-1.9	-7	-3
34	Other labor income.....	0	1.1	.2	.2	-6	-1.6	-2.7	-4.3	-4.1	0	.6	.0	.3	-4	-9	-1.8	-1.6	.2
35	Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.....	.3	.7	1.4	2.5	3.0	4.7	8.3	.3	.6	0	-1.0	.7	1.1	.5	1.7	-1.4	-3.0	.6
36	Farm.....	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.1	.8	-1.3	-1.0	-2.0	0	0	.1	.3	.1	-4	-2.1	-3	-4
37	Proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment.....	.3	.4	.4	1.1	.9	.5	-1.4	-1.8	-1.5	0	0	.1	.7	.2	-4	-1.9	-2	.1
38	Capital consumption adjustment.....	.3	.4	.4	0	.3	.2	.1	0	.6	.1	0	0	.4	.3	0	-2	-1	.5
39	Nonfarm.....	.3	0	.6	1.4	1.9	4.9	4.6	1.9	2.8	0	-0	.6	.8	.5	2.1	.4	-2.6	.9
40	Proprietors' income.....	0	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.3	4.6	8.3	1.5	1.4	0	0	.2	.9	.4	1.5	.4	-3.0	.2
41	Inventory valuation adjustment.....	.1	0	.2	0	0	0	0	-1	-4	0	.1	.2	0	0	0	0	0	.3
42	Capital consumption adjustment.....	.4	-1.8	-1.3	-1.5	-1.4	.9	.5	.4	1.4	0	-1.1	.6	.3	1.1	.5	-2	1.0	1.4
43	Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment.....	.3	.6	1.0	2.1	.6	1.4	.3	1.5	2.6	-2	.7	1.5	1.1	-1.6	.8	-1.1	1.1	2.2
44	Rental income of persons.....	.2	.4	.7	1.5	.1	.9	0	1.5	2.7	0	.2	1.1	.9	-1.7	1.0	.9	1.5	2.3
45	Capital consumption adjustment.....	.1	.1	.3	.6	.7	.5	.3	0	-1	-2	.3	.4	.2	.2	-1	-2	.8	-1
46	Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments ¹	2.1	4.6	9.3	11.3	14.6	11.3	14.8	17.8	18.7	.5	-1.5	4.7	3.1	3.3	-3.9	4.5	3.0	.0
47	Corporate profits with inventory valuation adjustment ¹	2.5	4.4	8.5	10.2	12.6	10.3	14.8	18.2	17.9	.2	-6	4.0	1.8	2.4	-2.8	4.5	3.4	-3
48	Profits before tax.....	2.3	4.4	9.3	9.3	11.8	10.9	15.4	17.3	18.7	0	-2	6.4	-1	2.0	-1.4	5.1	1.8	1.5
49	Profits tax liability.....	0	.1	.3	.4	.8	0	-1	-1.8	-4.9	0	.3	.3	-1.1	1.6	.8	-1	-1.5	-2.4
50	Profits after tax ¹	2.3	4.3	9.0	8.9	11.0	10.9	13.8	15.5	23.6	0	-4	6.2	1.1	.4	-7	5.2	3.3	4.8
51	Dividends.....	0	.1	.8	-1.1	-1.1	-2.2	-2.6	-2.0	0	0	-1	.7	.3	0	1.0	-2.1	.3	0
52	Undistributed profits ¹	2.3	4.5	10.8	11.6	12.2	10.4	17.7	27.3	23.2	0	-4	5.8	1.3	.4	-1.8	7.3	3.7	4.9
53	Inventory valuation adjustment.....	.2	0	-1.4	.5	.9	0	.7	0	.9	.3	.5	-1.4	1.8	.4	.9	.6	1.6	-1.8
54	Capital consumption adjustment.....	.6	.1	.8	1.1	2.0	1.0	0	.4	.8	.3	.9	.7	.2	.9	1.0	-1.0	.4	1.2
55	Net interest.....	3.3	4.2	7.0	7.1	6.8	3.3	6.9	6.3	13.7	.7	.3	3.7	.8	-1.2	-2.4	3.5	.6	7.3
56	Current surplus of government enterprises less subsidies.....	0	.2	.4	-1	-1	.1	0	.5	.7	0	.1	.6	.6	.1	.1	0	.4	-1.3
57	Business transfer payment.....	0	.1	.1	-1	-2	-1	.8	.5	.7	0	-1	0	-2	-1	.1	.5	.1	.2
58	Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	0	.6	.7	.8	.8	.3	.9	0	-1.1	0	.3	.4	.2	.3	.5	.6	.5	-1.1
59	Capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment.....	-1.2	1.1	-1.2	-1.7	-2.7	-2.8	.6	4.3	10.7	-1	3.3	-2.2	.5	-1.0	.1	3.3	3.7	6.4
60	Statistical discrepancy.....	-2.0	1.0	-1.0	-1.6	-1.9	-1.0	-3.1	3.1	-1.5	-1	-1.2	-3.5	.3	.2	.8	-2.1	6.2	-4.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11.—Revisions in Components of the National Income and Product Accounts, Selected Years—Continued

(Billions of dollars)

Line		Revision in level									Revision in change from preceding years								
		1967	1972	1975	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
61	Personal income.....	3.3	8.6	12.7	13.7	9.5	9.6	6.4	4.4	19.5	0	-0.6	2.9	0.5	-3.7	6.1	-3.1	-2.1	15.2
62	Wage disbursements less accruals, government and government enterprises.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	Wage disbursements less accruals, other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	Personal dividend income ¹	0	-1	-8	-1.1	-1.1	-1	-2.2	-2.5	-2.6	0	-1	-7	-2	0	1.0	-2.1	-3	0
65	Personal interest income ²	3.3	8.6	9.4	9.5	8.8	4.6	8.6	8.4	16.0	0	7	3.4	-0	-1.7	-2.2	4.0	-2	7.9
66	Government transfer payments to persons.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	Personal taxes, outlays and saving.....	3.3	8.6	12.7	13.2	9.5	9.6	6.4	4.4	19.6	0	-4	2.9	0.5	-3.7	6.1	-3.1	-2.1	15.2
69	Personal tax and nontax payments.....	0	-2	-1	-1	1	-3	0	-2	2.1	0	-6	1	0	1	-2	8	-2	2.3
70	Personal outlays.....	-1	6.8	4.2	3	-1.2	-4.1	-2.7	3	5.1	-4	-2	-1.6	-3.9	-1.5	-2.6	1.3	3.1	4.7
71	Interest paid by consumers to business.....	0	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	-2.3	4.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	Personal transfer payments to foreigners, net.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	Personal saving.....	3.4	3.3	8.6	13.5	10.6	13.9	9.1	4.3	12.4	4	0	8.4	4.4	-2.4	3.3	-4.7	-4.9	8.1
74	Government receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	Government expenditures and surplus.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	Transfer payments to foreigners.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	Interest paid to foreigners.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	Surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	Receipts from foreigners ³	1.7	4.8	8.0	8.3	7.7	7.6	7.4	12.6	23.9	0	5.6	3.2	2	-6	-1	-2	5.2	11.2
80	Capital grants received by the United States (net).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	Payments to foreigners ⁴	1.7	4.8	8.0	8.3	7.7	7.6	7.4	12.6	23.9	0	1.6	3.2	2	-8	-1	-2	5.2	11.2
82	Net investment ⁵	1.4	4.0	7.1	7.4	6.4	5.6	5.7	9.7	17.6	-1	1.5	3.1	3	-1.0	-6	-1	4.0	8.1
83	Gross investment ⁶	3.4	10.7	10.9	21.4	21.6	20.7	24.7	33.6	46.4	7	1.9	6.1	4.6	1	-3	4.1	8.8	12.8

1. Includes changes resulting from addition of net receipts of reinvested earnings of incorporated foreign affiliates. See table 13, line 1.

2. Includes changes resulting from addition of gross receipts of reinvested earnings of incorporated foreign affiliates. See table 13, line 2.

3. Includes changes resulting from addition of gross payments of reinvested earnings of

incorporated foreign affiliates. See table 13, line 3.

4. Includes changes resulting from reclassification of hotels and motels from residential to nonresidential structures. See table 13, line 4.

5. Includes changes resulting from reclassification of dividends received by government. See table 13, line 5.

come by type and legal form and in the components of investment and saving are discussed.

Revisions in year-to-year changes

Almost all revisions in year-to-year changes before 1979 are moderate. The 1978 increase in GNP is raised \$10.0 billion. The largest revisions before then in measures of national production—GNP, NNP, and national income—are in changes from 1972 to 1973; the revision in GNP is \$5.0 billion, of

which \$3.2 billion is due to the addition of reinvested earnings. In no other year before 1979 are changes in any of the measures of national production revised as much as \$5.0 billion. Changes in personal income are never revised as much as \$5.0 billion up to 1979.

A few revisions before 1979 are as large as \$5.0 billion for components. The 1977 change in producers' durable equipment (nonresidential) is raised \$6.4 billion and that in total fixed investment, which includes it, \$6.9 billion.

Year-to-year changes in personal consumption expenditures, government purchases, change in business inventories, and net exports are never revised as much as \$5.0 billion although the 1978 change in exports is raised \$5.2 billion, nearly all due to the addition of reinvested earnings.

The only revisions of \$5.0 billion or more in changes on the income side of the national income and product account are in corporate profits in 1973 and 1977. The revision in the 1973

Table 12.—Principal Definitional and Classificational Revisions: Levels and Changes in Selected Years

(Billions of dollars)

	Level										Change from preceding year									
	1948	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1948	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Reinvested earnings of incorporated foreign affiliates:																				
Net receipts ¹	0.4	1.3	4.0	7.3	8.7	6.9	5.9	3.7	9.4	35.1	0.1	-0.1	1.3	3.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	3.7	5.6
Gross receipts ²	0	1.8	4.6	8.2	7.8	8.0	7.7	7.3	11.9	18.9	0	0	1.4	3.6	-4	0.3	-4	-4	4.6	7.0
Gross payments ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hotel and motel construction ⁴	1	0	1.9	2.2	1.8	0	0	0	1.2	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends received by government ⁵	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. Added to GNP, net national product, national income, net exports of goods and services, corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, profits before tax, profits after tax, gross investment, net foreign investment, gross saving, gross private saving, and undistributed corporate profits with and without the inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments. Includes capital gains and losses prior to 1979.

2. Added to exports of goods and services. Includes capital gains and losses prior to 1979.

3. Added to imports of goods and services. Includes capital gains and losses prior to 1979.

4. Transferred from residential fixed investment and residential nonfarm structures to nonresidential fixed investment and nonresidential structures.

5. Transferred from interest received by government to dividends received by government; transferred from dividends received by persons to interest received by persons.

Table 13.—Percentage Distribution of National Income, Selected Years

	1948	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
National income: Previously published.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Revised.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compensation of employees: Previously published.....	64.6	72.9	75.1	75.1	77.1	75.6	75.3	75.8	75.7	75.8
Revised.....	64.3	71.2	74.5	74.8	75.6	75.1	75.1	75.5	74.6	74.4
Wages and salaries: Previously published.....	61.0	65.9	68.6	65.0	67.8	68.5	65.4	64.5	64.6	64.3
Revised.....	61.6	65.5	65.0	64.7	65.0	65.1	64.5	63.6	63.9	63.0
Supplements to wages and salaries: Previously published.....	2.7	6.9	6.5	9.2	9.3	10.5	10.0	11.3	11.7	12.0
Revised.....	2.7	6.7	8.0	9.1	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.9	11.1	11.5
Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAdj: Previously published.....	18.6	9.3	8.0	8.7	7.6	7.2	6.5	5.8	6.8	6.8
Revised.....	18.6	9.2	8.0	8.6	7.6	7.5	6.5	5.7	6.7	6.7
Farm: Previously published.....	8.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7
Revised.....	8.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6
Nonfarm: Previously published.....	10.6	7.5	6.1	6.7	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1
Revised.....	10.6	7.3	6.0	6.6	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1
Rental income of persons with CCAdj: Previously published.....	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
Revised.....	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Corporate profits with IVA and CCAdj: Previously published.....	12.3	12.1	9.7	9.8	7.4	7.9	9.3	9.8	9.7	8.5
Revised.....	12.4	12.4	10.0	10.9	8.2	8.0	10.0	10.7	10.5	10.9
Domestic: Previously published.....	12.9	11.6	8.2	8.3	6.7	7.4	8.7	9.2	9.1	8.9
Revised.....	12.8	11.3	9.1	9.6	6.8	7.0	9.0	9.6	9.5	8.5
Rest of the world: Previously published.....	.4	.5	.5	.5	.7	.5	.6	.6	.6	.7
Revised.....	.6	.6	.9	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.5
Net interest: Previously published.....	.9	3.7	4.9	4.3	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.3	4.7
Revised.....	1.1	4.2	5.3	5.5	6.6	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.6	7.3

NOTE.—IVA=inventory valuation adjustment; CCAdj=capital consumption adjustment.

change is mainly due to the addition of reinvested earnings; the 1977 revision is mainly in domestic profits and stems from the use of revised tabulations from corporation income tax returns.

The 1979 increase in GNP is raised from \$241 billion to \$258 billion. To the \$16 billion revision, reinvested earnings contribute \$6 billion. The statistical revisions of \$10 billion are scattered among components of personal consumption expenditures, fixed investment, and net exports. The 1979 increase in national income is raised from \$201 billion to \$216 billion. Of this \$15 billion revision, the \$9 billion of statistical revision is from a \$7 billion revision of the change in net interest and a \$6 billion revision in the change in private wages and salaries, partly offset by a downward revision in the change in domestic corporate profits. The 1979 increase in personal income was raised by \$14 billion; private wages and salaries and the interest component were responsible.

Distribution of national income

National income measures earnings from current production in the forms in which they accrue to suppliers of the factors of production. These forms, which are influenced by changes in legal form of organization, financing ar-

Table 14.—Gross Investment as a Percentage of Gross National Product, Selected Periods

Period	Previously published	Revised	
		Excluding reinvested earnings of incorporated foreign affiliates	Including reinvested earnings of incorporated foreign affiliates
1948-73.....	15.7	15.8	16.0
1973-77.....	14.8	15.6	15.9
1973-79.....	13.5	16.5	17.0

NOTE.—Data are averages of annual percentages.

rangements, and other structural changes in the economy, are shown in table 13 as percentages of the total on the previously published and revised bases.

In 1972-79, when revisions in the shares tended to be larger than in earlier periods, the revisions increased the share of corporate profits; their average share was raised 0.8 percentage points. This increase was mainly in rest-of-the-world profits, reflecting addition of reinvested earnings; the share of domestic profits was raised by an average 0.2 percentage points. The increase in the share of domestic profits was almost all in 1975-78, when the revisions averaged 0.4 percentage points. Although domestic profits were affected (usually raised) in all postwar years by several changes in methodology, changes in their share were minor before 1975. The share of net interest was raised by an average of 0.4 percentage

points in 1972-79, the result of methodological changes and incorporation of new and revised source data. The offset to upward revisions in interest and profits—including the portion due to adding reinvested earnings—was mainly in the largest share, compensation of employees, which was reduced by an average of 1.2 percentage points. The shares of both wages and salaries and supplements were reduced. In dollars, compensation of employees was little changed except in 1977 and 1978; it was revised down by nearly \$5 billion in each of those years.

All the trends shown by the previously published estimates remain in the revised ones. The share of proprietors' income fell by more than one-half, from 1948 to 1972 and continued to decline, although more slowly, thereafter. The early postwar decline was chiefly offset in employee compensation. Since 1972, the share of compensation

was essentially flat; an increase in the share of supplements offset a decline in the share of wages and salaries. Rental income of persons was a declining share. Over the whole period the share of net interest increased sharply, although it was level from 1975 to 1978. Although there were cyclical fluctuations, the share of corporate profits fell from 1948 to 1978 and was the same in 1979 as in 1978. Corporate profits and net interest combined are a higher share of national income in 1977-79 than in any of the earlier years shown in table 18.

The distribution of national income by legal form of organization is revised moderately. The corporate share of national income is raised from 59.5 percent to 59.9 percent in 1972 and from 62.2 percent to 63.3 percent in 1979. The revision stems largely from the allocation of employee compensation. The corporate share of compensation is 0.4 percentage points higher than in the previously published estimates in 1972, and 1 percentage point higher in 1979.

Investment and saving

The revised estimates portray investment and saving in recent years as stronger than did the previously published estimates. The revisions in gross investment and gross saving will be examined in terms of their percentages of GNP. Time periods were selected to show the pattern of revisions.

Statistical revisions raised gross private investment as a percentage of GNP by a maximum of 0.7 percentage points in the years through 1972; until the end of the period the revision was much

smaller. The revision was 1.0-1.2 points in 1973-77, and 1.4-1.7 points in 1978-79. Postwar averages for these three periods are shown in table 14. According to the previously published estimates, gross investment averaged 15.7 percent of GNP in 1948-72 and about as much in 1978-79. In the intervening period it had dipped to 14.8 percent. According to definitionally comparable revised estimates, i.e., revised estimates that exclude the additions to investment and GNP due to reinvested earnings, most of the dip in the intervening period is eliminated and the 1978-79 percentage is 0.7 percentage points above the 1948-72 average. The revision is mainly in producers' durable equipment. According to the fully revised series, investment averages 16.0 percent of GNP in both 1948-72 and 1978-79. At 17.0 percent in 1978-79, it was a full percentage point higher than in the earlier periods. Inclusion of reinvested earnings thus accentuates the recent rise in the investment ratio.

Revisions in fixed investment raise the recent levels and growth rates of BEA's capital stock series. The annual growth rate of the gross stock of private non-residential structures and equipment, measured in constant dollars, from the end of 1969 to the end of 1979 is raised from 3.5 percent to 3.9 percent, and that of the net stock from 3.2 percent to 3.6 percent.

Table 15 shows gross saving as a percentage of GNP, and similar percentages for its two components that were revised most: personal saving and undistributed corporate profits. The remaining components of gross saving—

capital consumption allowances (which is the largest component), government surplus or deficit on income and product account, wage accruals less disbursements, and capital grants received by the United States (net)—were revised much less. To bring out the pattern of revisions in saving, more periods are used than for investment.

Conceptually, gross saving equals gross private investment. Statistically, the sum of components of saving differs from the sum of components of investment by an amount equal to the statistical discrepancy in the NIPA's. Statistical revisions in gross saving approximately matched those in gross investment, and the addition of reinvested earnings affects the two series equally. Accordingly, the general picture for gross saving has been changed like that for gross investment. According to the previously published estimates, the gross saving ratio was stable throughout the postwar period, but according to the revised estimates is higher in 1978 and 1979 than in earlier years. The statistical revisions are moderate in 1968-72 and somewhat larger in 1978. In these years they are mainly in personal saving. Personal saving continues to be revised up in 1974-77, when statistical revisions raise the total gross saving ratio by an average of 1.0 percentage point, and in 1978-79. In these years the revision in undistributed corporate profits is also substantial.

The inclusion in corporate saving of reinvested earnings, which further raises the gross saving ratio and accentuates the increase in recent years, not only improves the portrayal of the

Table 15.—Gross Saving and Selected Components as a Percentage of Gross National Product, Selected Periods

Period	Previously published			Revised					
	Gross saving	Personal saving	Undistributed corporate profits ¹	Excluding reinvested earnings of incorporated foreign affiliates			Including reinvested earnings of incorporated foreign affiliates		
				Gross saving	Personal saving	Undistributed corporate profits ¹	Gross saving	Personal saving	Undistributed corporate profits ¹
1948-72	15.7	4.2	2.3	15.7	4.7	2.4	15.9	4.7	2.7
1949-57	15.5	4.1	2.7	15.0	4.5	2.6	16.5	4.5	3.0
1958-70	15.2	4.4	2.0	15.4	4.9	2.1	15.6	4.9	2.4
1971-73	15.5	5.0	1.8	15.0	5.4	2.0	16.3	5.3	2.4
1974-77	14.9	4.5	1.1	14.9	6.5	1.6	16.2	5.2	1.9
1978-79	15.4	3.3	1.6	16.3	3.6	2.1	16.8	3.6	2.6

NOTE.—Data are averages of annual percentages.

1. With inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.

American economy that the NIPA's provide, but also furnishes data that are needed for improved international comparisons of saving. Reinvested earnings are larger, relative to GNP, in the United States than in most other industrial countries; in some of these countries they are negative. When they are omitted, the relative propensity of U.S. residents to save is understated.

Personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income has been raised in all years back to 1967 but the pattern of annual change is not altered much (table 16). The average 1967-79 percentage, previously 6.5, is now 7.1. The percentage in individual years was raised by about the average amount ex-

Table 16.—Personal Saving as a Percentage of Disposable Personal Income, Selected Years

	Previously published	Revised	Revision
1948.....	6.7	5.9	0.2
1967.....	7.0	8.1	.5
1968.....	6.6	7.1	.5
1969.....	6.6	6.4	.2
1970.....	7.4	8.0	.6
1971.....	7.7	8.1	.4
1972.....	6.2	6.5	.3
1973.....	7.8	8.0	.2
1974.....	7.3	8.5	1.2
1975.....	7.7	8.0	.3
1976.....	5.8	6.8	1.1
1977.....	5.0	5.0	.0
1978.....	4.9	5.3	.4
1979.....	4.3	5.3	1.0

cept in 1971, 1972, and 1978, when the revisions were smaller, and 1974-76, when they were larger.

Business Fluctuations

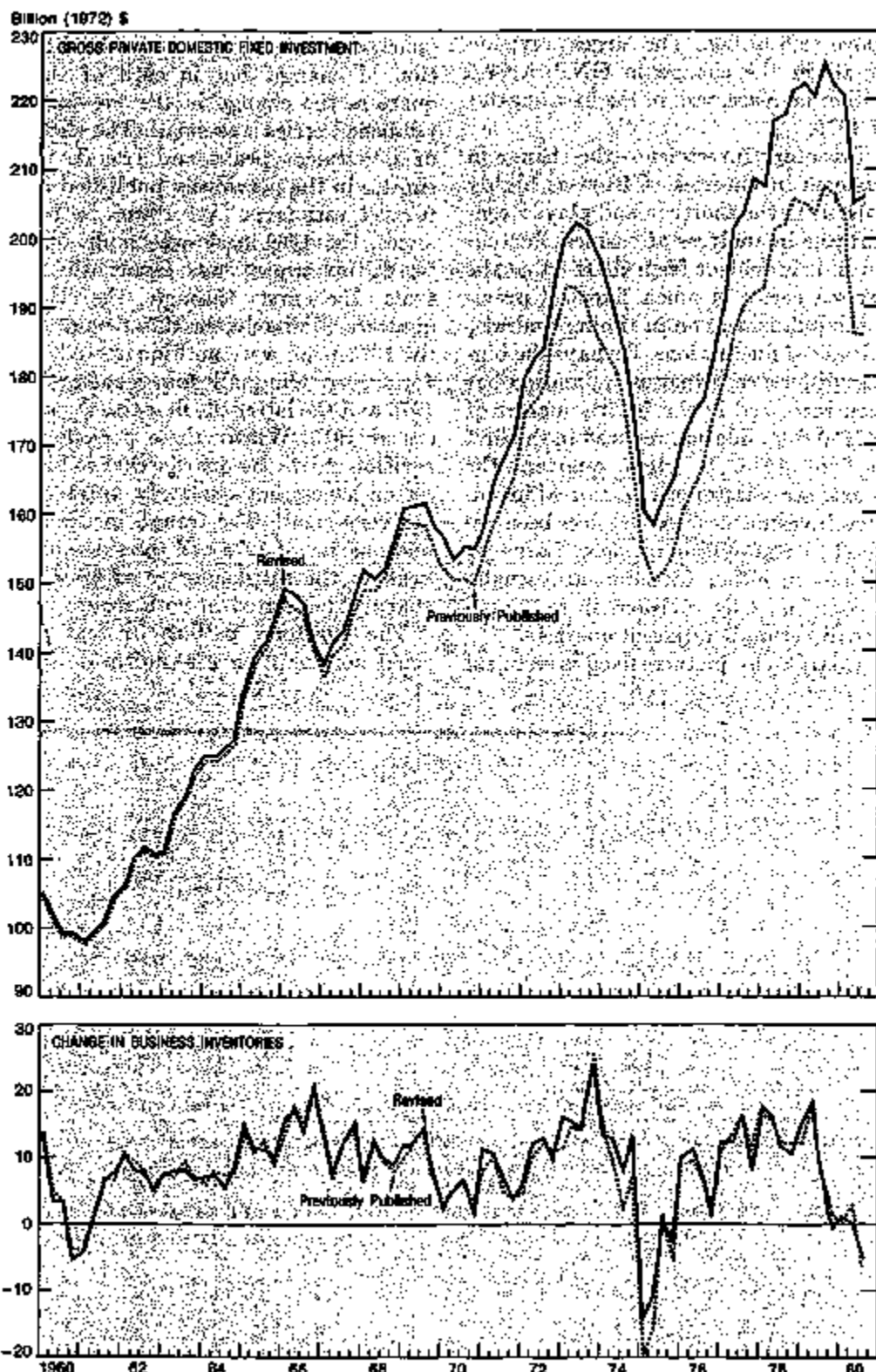
Revisions in quarterly changes during 1973-74 and 1979-80, when world prices of petroleum were changing rapidly, reflect the addition of reinvested earnings and, in the case of constant-dollar GNP and prices, the change in the way factor income from abroad is deflated. The quarterly series are also affected by revisions in the annual series. Revisions in quarterly movements for other reasons are not large. Chart 1 (on p. 2) shows the quarterly movements.

Changes in real GNP during postwar periods of contraction and expansion can be examined with the aid of table 17. The revisions do not alter the peak

Table 17.—Postwar Cyclical Fluctuations in Constant-Dollar GNP

		Timing and duration			Amplitude and severity		Quarters in which contractions were interrupted
		Peak quarter	Trough quarter	Number of quarters of decline	Percent decline	Percent decline per quarter at annual rate	
Contractions							
1948-49:							
Previously published.....	1948: IV	1949: II	2	-1.4	-2.8	None	
Revised.....	1949: IV	1949: II	2	-1.5	-3.0	None	
1953-54:							
Previously published.....	1952: II	1954: II	4	-2.3	-3.3	None	
Revised.....	1953: II	1954: II	4	-3.2	-3.2	None	
1957-58:							
Previously published.....	1957: III	1958: I	2	-3.3	-6.6	None	
Revised.....	1957: III	1958: I	2	-3.3	-6.6	None	
1959-61:							
Previously published.....	1959: I	1960: IV	3	-1.2	-1.6	None	
Revised.....	1960: I	1960: IV	3	-1.2	-1.6	None	
1969-70:							
Previously published.....	1969: III	1970: IV	5	-1.1	-1.9	1970: II, III	
Revised.....	1969: III	1970: IV	5	-1.7	-3.5	1970: II, III	
1973-75:							
Previously published.....	1973: IV	1975: I	5	-5.7	-4.6	None	
Revised.....	1973: IV	1975: I	5	-4.8	-3.8	1974: II	
		Timing and duration			Amplitude and strength		Quarters in which expansions were interrupted
		Trough quarter	Peak quarter	Number of quarters of increase	Percent increase	Percent increase per quarter at annual rate	
Expansions							
1949-53:							
Previously published.....	1949: II	1953: II	16	23.1	6.4	1949: IV	
Revised.....	1949: II	1953: II	16	23.1	6.4	1949: IV	
1954-57:							
Previously published.....	1954: I	1957: III	13	13.2	3.9	1956: I	
Revised.....	1954: II	1957: III	13	13.2	3.9	1956: I	
1958-60:							
Previously published.....	1958: I	1960: I	8	11.7	5.7	1959: II	
Revised.....	1958: I	1960: I	8	11.6	5.5	1959: II	
1961-63:							
Previously published.....	1960: IV	1961: III	35	42.0	4.7	None	
Revised.....	1960: IV	1961: III	35	49.1	4.7	None	
1970-73:							
Previously published.....	1970: IV	1973: IV	12	15.0	5.1	None	
Revised.....	1970: IV	1973: IV	12	16.6	5.3	None	
1974-80:							
Previously published.....	1975: I	1980: I	20	22.3	4.3	1976: II	
Revised.....	1975: I	1980: I	20	24.5	4.5	1976: II	

Real Gross Private Domestic Fixed Investment and Change in Business Inventories, 1960-80



U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

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or trough quarters for any business cycle—with the possible exception of the 1970 trough, which is ambiguous—and the duration of all contractions and expansions is therefore unchanged.¹² Some decrease in the severity of recent contractions and/or increase in the average strength of expansions is almost inevitable in view of the annual revisions. The decline during the 1969-70 contraction is revised from 1.1 percent to 0.7 percent and that during the 1973-75 contraction from 5.7 percent to 4.8 percent. The increase during the 1970-73 expansion is revised from 16.0 percent to 16.8 percent and that during the 1975-80 expansion from 23.3 percent to 24.6 percent. Changes in cycles before 1969 are trivial.

Cyclical movements of real GNP, once begun, have proceeded without interruption until the next turning point in one-half the cases, as is indicated by the last column of the table. Four of six contractions and two of six expansions were uninterrupted, according to the revised estimates. In only seven quarters, two of them consecutive, were downward or upward movements interrupted before the turning point was reached. All but one of these interruptions were also present in the previously published series. The exception is the second quarter of 1974, in which GNP previously declined and now increases by 0.5 percent at an annual rate.¹³

Quarter-to-quarter changes in real GNP were revised in all quarters after 1967, but few revisions were sizable. Prior to 1979, much the largest was for the second quarter of 1974, the quarter when the direction of change was reversed. In that quarter, the change in real GNP, seasonally adjusted at annual rates (SAAR), was revised up by \$7.2 billion, of which \$5.8 billion was in gross domestic product and \$1.4 billion

12. From a peak in the third quarter of 1969, both the previously published and revised series decline in the fourth quarter of 1969 and the first quarter of 1970, increase in the next two quarters, decline in the fourth quarter, and then increase for twelve quarters. However, the first quarter of 1970 was 0.2 percent above the fourth quarter in the previously published estimates whereas it is 0.3 percent below it in the revised estimates.

13. The movement in that quarter is rather uncertain inasmuch as real GNP measured as the sum of incomes, rather than expenditures, still declines in the revised estimates—as do real NNP and real national income.

in factor income from abroad. In only five other quarters before 1979 was the change in real GNP revised as much as \$3.0 billion, and in only one of these five was the revision in the change in GDP above \$2.5 billion. The largest revision of all in the change in GNP, a \$9.5 billion increase, was in the first quarter of 1979.

Inventory investment—the change in business inventories (CBI)—is highly volatile in the short run and plays a central role in analyses of business fluctuations. It is evident from chart 3 that the revised series is much like the previously published one in timing and amplitude of fluctuations. Perhaps the biggest difference is that accumulation has been increased in the fourth quarter of 1974 and liquidation reduced in the first half of 1975. In eight quarters the quarter-to-quarter change in real inventory investment (SAAR) has been revised by \$3.0 billion or more. Large revisions in either direction are usually accompanied by revisions in the opposite direction in adjacent quarters.

Chart 3 also pictures fixed investment

in constant dollars. In view of the considerably sharper uptrend in the new series since 1967, it is perhaps surprising that cyclical patterns have not been changed more than is shown. In a few quarters the revisions reverse the direction of change, but in each of these quarters the change in the previously published series was small. The shapes of investment peaks and troughs are similar in the previously published and revised estimates. According to both series, the 1969 peak was multi-quartered; investment was essentially flat from the first through the third quarters. Similarly, the 1970 trough and the 1973 peak were multi-quartered, the former covering all four quarters of 1970 and the latter the first three quarters of 1973. Within these periods the revision shifts the quarter that is highest or lowest but quarterly differences are very small. The trough in the second quarter of 1975 and the subsequent peak in the third quarter of 1979 are sharply delineated in both series.

The quarterly pattern of real personal consumption expenditures is al-

tered only slightly by the revisions. The direction of change was reversed only in the first quarter of 1978, when both the previously published and revised series show very small changes. The only analytically significant revisions were large reductions in the size of declines occurring in the fourth quarter of 1970 and the second quarter of 1979. The former revision was mainly in services, the latter in nondurable goods.

Only for the fourth quarter of 1973 was the change in real government purchases (SAAR) revised as much as \$3.0 billion. The bulk of this revision was related to Commodity Credit Corporation transactions.

There were no revisions as large as \$3.0 billion in the quarterly change in the seasonally adjusted annual rates of merchandise trade. However, the increases in rates for total net exports, which are affected by changes in the scope of factor income and deflation procedures, were revised up by \$5.0 billion in the first quarter of 1974 and \$4.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 1978.

National Income and Product Accounts Tables

The tables that follow are presented in eight groups, and the table numbers reflect these groups. These table numbers will also be used in *National Income and Product Accounts Tables, 1976-79*, a special supplement to this issue of the Survey, and future publications presenting NIPA estimates. The groups are:

1. National product and income
2. Personal income and outlays
3. Government receipts and expenditures
4. Foreign transactions
5. Saving and investment
6. Product and income by industry
7. Implicit price deflators and price indexes
8. Supplementary table: Percent change from preceding period

Two abbreviations are used in the tables: IVA is inventory valuation adjustment and CCA_{dj} is capital consumption adjustment.

Notes relating to classification by industry, company or establishment, legal form of organization, and durability appear in the special supplement.

	1978	1979	1979			1980			1978	1979	1979			1980		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III			II	III	IV	I	II	III
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			Billions of dollars								Billions of 1972 dollars					
Table 1.1-L2.—Gross National Product in Current and Constant Dollars																
Gross national product.....	2,156.1	2,413.9	2,374.6	2,444.1	2,496.3	2,571.7	2,564.8	2,637.3	1,438.9	1,483.0	1,472.4	1,438.2	1,480.8	1,501.9	1,463.3	1,471.9
Personal consumption expenditures.....	1,348.7	1,516.9	1,478.0	1,529.1	1,583.3	1,631.9	1,626.8	1,632.2	984.3	930.9	922.9	933.4	941.6	941.4	919.3	938.8
Durable goods.....	190.3	212.3	207.4	212.3	218.1	220.9	194.4	208.8	148.2	140.6	144.2	146.2	148.0	145.4	128.2	132.6
Nondurable goods.....	328.6	360.2	361.4	351.5	359.2	361.1	364.0	374.2	248.7	251.6	255.4	255.4	261.3	261.5	254.9	254.9
Services.....	819.6	896.3	884.2	894.3	897.0	899.0	898.4	899.3	432.8	429.6	428.0	431.3	434.3	436.5	436.2	443.3
Gross private domestic investment.....	375.3	415.8	423.2	421.7	418.8	415.4	390.9	377.1	229.7	232.6	233.7	232.6	233.5	218.3	200.5	196.3
Fixed investment.....	353.2	386.3	390.1	388.3	384.8	381.1	363.5	350.3	215.9	222.5	223.4	223.0	222.2	210.2	196.2	200.2
Nonresidential.....	242.0	270.7	272.0	268.2	260.2	257.8	240.8	234.0	153.4	153.3	151.3	150.4	150.1	145.0	135.1	155.6
Structures.....	78.7	86.3	87.2	86.0	84.1	82.2	78.4	76.3	44.6	43.5	43.0	42.4	42.4	40.4	38.7	43.8
Producers' durable equipment.....	163.3	184.4	179.7	188.0	180.2	180.7	165.4	158.6	108.9	108.8	108.4	108.0	108.1	104.6	96.4	108.8
Residential.....	111.2	118.6	117.2	119.8	120.6	115.2	93.6	99.2	62.4	60.1	59.1	58.0	58.1	54.2	43.1	44.7
Nonfarm structures.....	106.9	113.0	112.0	114.9	116.4	110.1	88.9	94.5	59.5	56.2	55.3	54.3	54.3	51.2	40.3	41.0
Farm structures.....	4.3	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.2	5.1	6.7	4.7	2.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.0	2.8	3.7
Producers' durable equipment.....	2.6	2.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.0	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Change in business inventories.....	22.2	17.5	33.1	12.3	-8.8	2.0	7.4	-16.0	14.0	18.3	18.4	7.6	-7.7	-9.4	1.2	-5.0
Nonfarm.....	21.8	18.4	28.3	7.8	-4.4	1.6	6.1	-12.5	13.9	17.6	16.0	6.5	-2.7	-1.4	0.6	-3.1
Farm.....	.4	4.1	2.8	5.5	3.8	1.0	1.3	-3.7	0	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.0	.5	.7	-1.8
Net exports of goods and services.....	-4	13.4	8.2	17.9	7.8	8.8	17.1	44.5	24.6	37.7	31.6	43.1	42.2	50.1	51.7	57.6
Exports.....	219.8	281.3	286.8	293.1	300.3	307.3	333.3	342.4	137.5	146.0	146.5	151.8	154.8	165.9	160.5	168.5
Imports.....	220.4	267.9	278.6	275.2	292.5	329.1	316.2	297.9	112.9	108.2	114.9	108.7	112.6	115.8	108.9	110.9
Government purchases of goods and services.....	432.6	473.8	466.1	478.4	496.4	518.8	529.0	533.6	277.8	281.9	280.3	281.3	286.3	254.1	291.9	288.2
Federal.....	163.4	167.0	168.5	165.1	173.1	190.0	188.7	194.0	99.8	101.7	100.8	99.9	102.1	107.6	101.7	108.0
National defense.....	100.0	111.2	109.1	112.0	118.7	125.0	128.7	131.4	65.4	67.1	66.8	67.1	68.3	68.9	70.9	70.0
Nondefense.....	53.4	55.7	59.5	53.1	54.4	65.0	60.0	62.6	34.4	34.6	34.1	32.9	34.2	37.7	39.7	38.0
State and local.....	270.2	305.9	301.6	304.4	323.3	328.8	331.3	339.6	178.0	180.1	179.4	181.2	189.2	185.5	181.2	181.3

Table 1.3-1.4.—Gross National Product by Major Type of Product in Current and Constant Dollars

Gross national product.....	2,156.1	2,413.9	2,374.6	2,444.1	2,496.3	2,571.7	2,594.8	2,637.3	1,438.9	1,483.0	1,472.4	1,438.2	1,480.8	1,501.9	1,483.3	1,471.9
Final sales.....	2,139.9	2,396.4	2,341.6	2,430.8	2,487.1	2,560.1	2,587.4	2,633.1	1,423.0	1,472.9	1,465.0	1,430.6	1,480.6	1,491.3	1,483.0	1,470.9
Change in business inventories.....	22.2	17.5	33.1	12.3	-8.8	2.0	7.4	-16.0	14.0	18.3	18.4	7.6	-7.7	-9.4	1.2	-5.0
Goods.....	946.6	1,065.9	1,041.9	1,064.9	1,075.3	1,115.0	1,106.4	1,129.4	655.5	674.3	668.1	673.6	673.3	662.1	658.1	657.5
Final sales.....	924.4	1,033.5	1,008.8	1,051.6	1,079.1	1,114.4	1,099.0	1,140.4	641.0	664.2	658.8	666.0	674.0	663.0	658.9	662.4
Change in business inventories.....	22.2	17.5	33.1	12.3	-8.8	2.0	7.4	-16.0	14.0	18.3	18.4	7.6	-7.7	-9.4	1.2	-5.0
Durable goods.....	400.8	461.2	447.3	455.0	448.1	456.4	444.6	456.5	290.9	296.9	295.7	295.0	296.0	290.0	270.6	274.6
Final sales.....	399.0	459.7	446.4	449.2	448.4	456.2	441.9	464.0	278.6	290.2	289.3	292.1	290.0	285.2	270.1	275.4
Change in business inventories.....	17.8	11.5	30.0	6.7	-4.4	11.6	3.0	-8.4	10.0	6.7	6.7	3.0	6.0	5.8	7.7	2.8
Nondurable goods.....	538.8	604.7	594.6	609.0	630.8	658.6	651.8	672.9	364.5	377.3	373.5	377.7	383.7	381.4	387.9	382.9
Final sales.....	538.8	604.7	594.6	609.0	630.8	658.6	651.8	672.9	364.5	377.3	373.5	377.7	383.7	381.4	387.9	382.9
Change in business inventories.....	.0	0.0	12.2	8.6	-5.5	14.2	4.1	-7.7	3.0	3.3	6.4	2.8	-4.4	3.7	.6	-1.1
Services.....	978.2	1,097.2	1,078.5	1,112.0	1,142.8	1,178.6	1,208.6	1,248.9	649.0	678.0	674.3	682.0	684.3	680.7	690.6	699.9
Structures.....	332.2	368.8	364.2	367.3	375.1	376.2	382.8	388.9	122.1	130.6	129.6	131.6	132.4	129.1	114.6	114.6
Adenda:																
Gross domestic purchases ¹	2,156.6	2,400.5	2,366.4	2,436.2	2,488.7	2,563.5	2,547.7	2,592.8	1,412.3	1,445.3	1,441.8	1,447.1	1,448.4	1,451.3	1,411.6	1,414.3
Final sales to domestic purchasers ¹	2,134.3	2,383.0	2,339.3	2,412.9	2,460.5	2,560.9	2,540.3	2,608.8	1,398.4	1,435.1	1,432.4	1,439.5	1,440.2	1,432.7	1,410.4	1,419.2

NOTE.—Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in these tables are shown in table 8.1.

1. Gross domestic purchases equals gross national product less exports plus imports; final sales to domestic purchasers equals final sales less exports plus imports.

Table 1.5-1.6.—Gross National Product by Sector in Current and Constant Dollars

	1978	1979	1979			1980			1978	1979	1979			1980		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III			II	III	IV	I	II	III
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			Billions of dollars								Billions of 1972 dollars					
Gross national product.....	2,186.7	2,412.9	2,374.5	2,444.2	2,496.3	2,571.7	2,644.8	2,677.3	1,436.9	1,483.9	1,473.4	1,488.2	1,480.4	1,501.9	1,483.3	1,471.9
Gross domestic product.....	1,136.3	1,374.3	1,353.7	1,386.8	1,443.7	1,520.2	1,610.7	1,656.9	1,416.8	1,455.9	1,447.8	1,458.6	1,452.4	1,471.5	1,458.5	1,443.4
Business.....	1,039.4	1,248.2	1,234.2	1,269.9	1,325.0	1,400.9	1,494.4	1,540.9	1,323.6	1,363.3	1,354.6	1,365.7	1,359.0	1,378.2	1,365.2	1,348.2
Nonfarm.....	1,785.1	1,974.1	1,942.9	1,996.5	2,045.8	2,126.4	2,210.9	2,252.1	1,222.1	1,261.5	1,251.6	1,262.9	1,256.2	1,275.9	1,262.2	1,245.2
Nonfarm less housing.....	1,509.8	1,785.0	1,757.9	1,783.4	1,744.3	1,880.3	1,943.7	1,945.1	1,094.8	1,094.8	1,094.8	1,094.8	1,094.8	1,103.0	1,093.0	1,074.6
Housing.....	105.3	188.1	185.0	101.0	107.3	202.8	209.1	214.0	120.0	127.3	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2
Farm.....	67.9	70.0	70.8	70.4	71.0	67.7	67.5	67.0	32.0	34.0	35.3	25.1	25.6	37.0	37.8	25.1
Statistical discrepancy.....	4.4	2.2	.7	2.8	-1.7	2.8	-1.9	3.0	4.2	1.4	.5	1.7	-1.4	1.6	-1.1	1.7
Households and institutions.....	57.5	75.7	74.2	78.9	79.4	52.1	64.4	64.9	42.3	43.7	43.3	44.3	44.4	44.8	44.0	43.4
Private households.....	4.3	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.6	4.7	4.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Nonprofit institutions.....	61.3	69.3	68.2	72.9	73.4	47.5	59.7	60.2	38.6	40.2	40.0	40.5	40.6	41.0	41.2	40.3
Government.....	228.2	248.1	245.4	250.4	256.4	261.2	255.0	259.0	153.0	153.7	154.4	154.5	154.5	155.4	155.5	155.5
Federal.....	71.7	75.8	74.6	74.9	75.0	72.8	70.5	70.7	49.2	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.4	49.4	49.4
State and local.....	157.5	172.3	170.8	175.5	177.3	188.4	184.5	188.3	103.8	104.7	105.4	105.5	105.5	106.0	106.1	106.1
Rest of the world.....	73.9	42.8	40.5	45.1	44.8	61.8	49.1	64.5	30.1	27.2	29.8	29.6	28.1	36.4	27.8	29.3
Additional:																
Gross domestic product less housing.....	1,044.1	1,358.2	1,333.2	1,378.7	1,438.6	1,518.1	1,607.3	1,614.0	1,302.6	1,331.0	1,323.8	1,332.9	1,324.4	1,343.0	1,330.5	1,308.2

	1978	1979	1979			1980		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			Billions of dollars					

	1978	1979	1979			1980		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			Billions of dollars					

Table 1.7.—Relation of Gross National Product, Net National Product, National Income, and Personal Income

Gross national product.....	2,186.7	2,412.9	2,374.5	2,444.2	2,496.3	2,571.7	2,644.8	2,677.3
Less: Capital consumption allowances with CCAdj.....	221.2	252.8	249.8	249.6	246.1	274.8	283.7	281.8
Capital consumption allowances without CCAdj.....	173.9	340.2	340.4	340.4	340.4	340.4	340.4	340.4
Less: CCAdj.....	-45.2	-34.2	-34.2	-34.2	-34.2	-34.2	-34.2	-34.2
Equals: Net national product.....	1,934.3	2,348.3	2,324.7	2,394.6	2,250.2	2,297.1	2,361.1	2,395.5
Less: Indirect business tax and non-tax liability.....	178.1	268.4	268.8	268.8	268.8	268.8	268.8	268.8
Business transfer payments.....	8.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Statistical discrepancy.....	6.4	2.2	.7	2.8	-1.7	2.8	-1.9	3.0
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	3.8	3.1	2.0	4.0	2.7	3.1	3.7	6.3
Equals: National income.....	1,745.4	1,963.3	1,987.9	1,987.8	1,981.3	1,988.2	1,992.1	1,992.4
Less: Corporate profits with IVA and CCAdj.....	188.4	268.8	268.8	268.8	268.8	268.8	268.8	268.8
Noninterest.....	113.8	242.4	242.4	242.4	242.4	242.4	242.4	242.4
Contributions for social insurance.....	184.8	267.1	267.1	267.1	267.1	267.1	267.1	267.1
Ways accounts less distributions.....	.3	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Plus: Government transfer payments to persons.....	234.8	250.0	250.0	250.0	250.0	250.0	250.0	250.0
Personal interest income.....	178.2	260.6	260.6	260.6	260.6	260.6	260.6	260.6
Personal dividend income.....	43.1	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5
Business transfer payments.....	8.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Equals: Personal income.....	1,721.8	1,942.6	1,942.6	1,942.6	1,942.6	1,942.6	1,942.6	1,942.6

Billions of 1972 dollars

Table 1.8.—Relation of Gross National Product, Net National Product, and National Income in Constant Dollars

Gross national product.....	1,436.9	1,483.9	1,473.4	1,488.2	1,480.4	1,501.9	1,483.3	1,471.9
Less: Capital consumption allowances with CCAdj.....	135.0	141.6	140.8	143.1	144.1	145.9	146.8	147.9
Equals: Net national product.....	1,301.9	1,342.3	1,332.6	1,345.1	1,336.3	1,356.0	1,336.5	1,324.0
Less: Indirect business tax and non-tax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies plus current surplus of government enterprises.....	120.5	143.5	141.5	144.0	143.7	147.5	147.2	149.2
Statistical discrepancy.....	4.2	1.4	.5	1.7	-1.4	1.4	-1.1	1.7
Equals: National income.....	1,181.4	1,198.8	1,191.1	1,201.1	1,192.6	1,208.5	1,189.3	1,174.8

Table 1.11.—National Income by Type of Income

National income.....	1,745.4	1,963.3	1,987.9	1,987.8	1,981.3	1,988.2	1,992.1	1,992.4
Compensation of employees.....	1,289.7	1,489.9	1,489.9	1,476.7	1,518.1	1,533.9	1,533.9	1,537.4
Wages and salaries.....	1,165.4	1,295.0	1,297.6	1,298.5	1,292.4	1,314.5	1,320.4	1,322.3
Government and government-owned enterprises.....	210.0	235.0	235.3	237.0	243.3	248.7	250.5	252.9
Other.....	256.7	1,009.9	957.0	1,011.2	1,028.4	1,070.7	1,033.0	1,062.2
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	124.3	224.9	222.3	228.2	225.7	229.0	229.6	235.0
Employer contributions for social insurance.....	92.1	106.4	103.2	107.3	102.8	112.0	112.5	118.0
Other labor income.....	102.9	118.5	115.8	120.7	120.9	125.1	125.1	127.0
Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAdj.....	117.1	131.6	123.4	132.8	134.3	132.7	134.9	128.7
Farm.....	35.1	30.9	32.4	30.2	29.5	26.7	29.3	22.1
Proprietors' income with IVA.....	31.8	36.4	32.3	37.2	35.7	32.2	30.2	28.0
CCAdj.....	-4.2	-5.8	-3.7	-5.0	-6.2	-6.6	-6.9	-5.9
Nonfarm.....	82.0	100.7	91.0	95.6	98.8	106.0	104.6	106.6
Proprietors' income.....	80.8	105.2	100.3	107.3	112.2	114.8	103.6	112.1
IVA.....	-2.2	-4.4	-3.1	-3.5	-4.0	-5.3	-2.9	-3.5
CCAdj.....	-6.5	-1.0	-8.8	-1.2	-1.5	-1.0	-1.0	-2.9
Rental income of persons with CCAdj.....	27.4	30.5	34.1	38.3	31.0	31.2	31.5	32.8
Rental income of persons.....	60.8	56.0	57.0	59.7	61.4	62.9	64.5	63.9
CCAdj.....	-22.1	-25.3	-22.9	-21.4	-30.4	-31.6	-33.0	-32.9
Corporate profits with IVA and CCAdj.....	186.6	186.8	190.8	192.5	189.4	200.2	188.3	177.9
Corporate profits with IVA.....	189.0	212.7	213.0	216.0	204.5	215.9	188.9	166.9
Profits before tax.....	223.3	235.4	250.9	262.0	255.4	277.1	217.0	207.6
Profits tax liability.....	83.0	87.0	86.4	88.4	87.2	84.2	78.5	78.5
Profits after tax.....	140.3	148.4	164.5	173.6	168.2	192.9	148.5	129.1
Dividends.....	65.0	50.2	49.8	50.2	51.4	52.0	53.7	56.7
Undistributed profits.....	65.7	117.0	114.8	123.5	117.0	140.9	94.8	72.4
IVA.....	-24.8	-42.0	-37.9	-45.5	-50.3	-61.4	-31.1	-41.7
CCAdj.....	-12.5	-35.9	-30.4	-41.1	-45.1	-47.6	-47.6	-47.9
Net interest.....	115.5	143.4	136.9	145.8	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4
Additional.....								
Corporate profits after tax with IVA and CCAdj.....	102.5	108.2	110.2	111.1	102.2	106.0	97.5	96.5
Dividends.....	44.6	58.2	49.5	50.2	51.6	52.0	56.7	56.7
Undistributed profits with IVA and CCAdj.....	57.0	59.1	60.5	60.8	60.6	52.1	42.1	42.8

Note.—Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in table 1.5-1.8 are shown in table 8.1.

Table 1.13.—Gross Domestic Product of Corporate Business in Current Dollars and Gross Domestic Product of Nonfinancial Corporate Business in Current and Constant Dollars

	1970								1980								1970								1980										
	1978		1979		II		III		IV		I		II		III		1978		1979		II		III		IV		I		II		III				
	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								Seasonally adjusted at annual rates										
	Billions of dollars								Billions of dollars								Billions of dollars								Billions of dollars										
Gross domestic product of corporate business.....	1,348.3	1,494.9	1,476.7	1,530.8	1,599.5	1,584.9	1,674.7	1,617.5	Net domestic product.....	1,141.0	1,289.6	1,293.5	1,351.5	1,394.8	1,343.9	1,332.7	1,399.1	Indirect business tax and non-tax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies.....	252.2	338.0	331.6	334.8	337.3	341.7	347.7	355.4	Domestic income.....	1,015.8	1,135.0	1,122.0	1,146.7	1,157.5	1,202.3	1,185.0	1,213.6
Capital consumption allowances with CCAD.....	136.9	155.4	153.6	158.7	161.5	167.1	173.0	178.4	Compensation of employees.....	841.4	954.0	938.8	956.2	961.1	1,047.3	1,014.0	1,034.8	Wages and salaries.....	707.7	795.0	781.4	807.7	828.5	849.9	847.9	890.9	Supplements to wages and salaries.....	233.7	159.0	157.4	158.5	152.6	167.4	170.1	178.9
Net domestic product.....	1,204.0	1,339.5	1,322.1	1,372.1	1,438.0	1,417.8	1,444.7	1,439.0	Corporate profits with IVA and CCAD.....	187.6	135.7	134.6	134.8	127.8	122.5	112.5	121.2	Profits before tax.....	174.3	193.4	191.4	195.6	191.1	207.2	188.6	177.9	Profits tax liability.....	67.3	69.7	68.9	70.5	68.4	74.3	52.0	60.2
Indirect business tax and non-tax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies.....	130.0	139.6	137.4	140.9	143.5	148.1	154.4	162.4	Profits after tax.....	107.0	123.7	122.5	125.0	122.7	132.9	106.6	117.6	Dividends.....	38.0	37.3	37.9	34.9	38.2	35.9	41.1	40.8	Undistributed profits.....	70.9	86.4	84.6	90.1	84.5	96.0	65.5	76.8
Domestic income.....	1,071.1	1,199.9	1,185.7	1,231.2	1,294.5	1,269.7	1,290.3	1,276.6	IVA.....	-24.3	-42.0	-37.9	-44.6	-50.9	-61.4	-31.1	-41.7	CCAD.....	-12.4	-14.1	-14.8	-14.2	-12.0	-13.1	-14.9	-15.0	Net interest.....	36.8	35.3	34.7	34.7	34.1	32.5	34.4	37.5
Compensation of employees.....	801.8	1,011.5	996.2	1,032.5	1,051.4	1,070.0	1,088.0	1,101.7	Billions of 1972 dollars																										
Wages and salaries.....	795.2	845.9	833.6	855.4	877.8	901.1	900.8	915.2	Gross domestic product of nonfinancial corporate business.....	845.3	973.2	978.3	974.3	973.4	972.2	983.2	994.4	Capital consumption allowances with CCAD.....	30.4	34.0	34.1	35.5	36.1	37.1	37.8	38.5	Net domestic product.....	764.7	789.7	786.6	788.8	787.3	791.3	785.7	771.9
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	142.5	165.6	162.6	176.1	173.7	178.9	187.2	186.4	Indirect business tax and non-tax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies.....	90.9	122.7	91.7	92.7	93.9	94.9	94.1	95.3	Domestic income.....	678.8	666.0	695.0	696.1	693.4	696.2	671.6	676.6									
Corporate profits with IVA and CCAD.....	163.8	108.5	108.0	104.4	107.7	108.6	100.0	107.0																											
Profits before tax.....	203.8	225.0	222.6	228.0	223.7	240.4	188.6	209.7																											
Profits tax liability.....	82.0	27.6	26.4	28.4	27.2	51.8	71.9	78.2																											
Profits after tax.....	121.8	137.4	136.0	139.6	126.5	188.6	116.7	131.5																											
Dividends.....	54.2	54.9	55.6	55.3	55.3	54.8	57.9	59.3																											
Undistributed profits.....	86.3	102.5	100.4	104.3	101.2	133.8	58.8	72.2																											
IVA.....	-24.3	-42.0	-37.9	-44.6	-50.9	-61.4	-31.1	-41.7																											
CCAD.....	-13.5	-15.0	-16.4	-16.1	-15.1	-15.4	-17.6	-17.9																											
Net interest.....	15.6	21.9	20.4	22.3	22.6	23.3	26.3	27.5																											

	1978	1979	1970			1980			1978	1979	1970			1980					
			EE	EE	EV	E	EE	EE			EE	EE	EE	EV	E	EE	EE		
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates									Seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
			Billions of dollars									Billions of 1972 dollars							

Table 1.14-L15.—Auto Output in Current and Constant Dollars

Auto output.....	69.6	68.6	69.2	64.1	61.6	64.4	63.6	64.3	60.2	46.9	48.4	44.6	41.4	42.5	34.4	34.6	34.6
Final sales.....	65.6	69.2	66.5	62.8	66.7	71.8	61.5	57.8	49.9	47.3	45.4	47.4	44.1	43.3	33.8	33.8	36.5
Personal consumption expenditures.....	65.4	68.0	65.9	62.9	66.2	71.6	60.7	55.7	43.0	41.3	39.7	40.8	39.9	43.7	30.4	30.4	34.3
New autos.....	45.3	49.4	44.8	40.7	45.5	44.9	38.6	44.3	34.9	32.1	31.4	32.6	31.3	36.0	25.0	25.0	28.0
Net purchases of used autos.....	15.1	15.0	16.1	15.2	15.7	16.0	12.9	14.4	14.1	15.2	14.0	13.6	12.8	17.3	5.4	5.4	6.2
Producers' durable equipment.....	14.9	13.2	12.9	11.2	11.2	12.0	11.0	12.3	11.3	9.5	9.1	10.6	8.2	9.1	7.3	7.3	8.6
New autos.....	12.1	12.2	11.4	10.5	10.5	11.2	10.3	11.9	10.9	9.4	9.3	10.6	8.2	9.1	7.3	7.3	8.6
Net purchases of used autos.....	-7.8	-9.1	-8.5	-9.3	-8.3	-9.4	-7.3	-8.7	-4.3	-3.0	-4.7	-3.3	-4.6	-3.1	-4.1	-4.1	-4.8
Net exports.....	-10.0	-10.1	-10.1	-10.8	-10.5	-11.5	-10.0	-15.1	-6.2	-4.4	-4.9	-4.7	-4.5	-5.0	-4.6	-4.6	-5.6
Exports.....	3.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	3.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.1	2.2	3.1	2.4	2.4	1.8
Imports.....	13.7	14.8	14.8	15.3	15.4	16.3	13.0	18.4	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.7	8.1	7.1	7.1	3.8
Government purchases of goods and services.....	.9	.8	.8	.0	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.3	.3	.5
Change in business inventories of new and used autos.....	.7	-1.2	2.0	-4.9	-3.9	-9.5	2.6	-3.5	.3	-1.8	2.8	-3.3	-2.7	-2.8	1.9	-2.2	-2.2
New.....	.8	-1.0	2.7	-5.1	-3.2	-8.3	3.4	-3.8	.3	-4.4	3.3	-3.4	-2.4	-5.2	1.8	-2.4	-2.4
Used.....	-1.1	-.2	-.7	-.2	-.6	-1.2	-1.6	.4	-1.1	-1.1	-4.4	1.1	-.3	-.6	-.6	-.6	-.2
Admixtures:																	
Domestic output of new autos ¹	58.1	57.8	60.5	55.8	50.1	51.6	43.0	45.3	42.0	38.7	40.7	36.5	32.8	33.0	26.8	27.3	27.3
Sales of imported new autos ²	16.4	10.8	18.0	19.2	19.8	12.8	19.6	21.2	17.8	12.9	12.8	12.7	13.0	15.6	11.4	12.0	12.0

Table 1.16-1.17.—Truck Output in Current and Constant Dollars

Truck output	35.7	37.8	40.0	34.5	32.6	28.8	23.8	25.5	26.5	22.3	22.6	19.8	19.0	16.7	12.8	13.6
Final sales	35.2	37.7	39.6	37.0	35.4	30.9	26.1	28.8	24.8	22.3	21.5	21.5	21.0	17.3	14.1	14.9
Personal consumption expenditures	13.6	11.4	10.7	10.6	11.4	9.1	7.3	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.5	5.8	4.5	4.9
Producers' durable equipment	22.7	23.7	23.7	23.9	22.0	16.4	16.1	18.0	14.0	13.3	13.4	13.3	12.1	11.4	6.4	9.1
Net exports	-0.0	-.4	-.9	-.2	-.1	-.8	-.7	-1.0	-.7	-.4	-.7	-.3	-.3	-.6	-.6	-1.2
Exports	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	2.0	2.9	3.1	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.0
Imports	2.7	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.7	3.7	2.6	3.8	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.8
Government purchases of goods and services	2.8	2.9	2.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Change in business inventories	.5	-.1	.3	-.3	-.3	-2.9	-2.2	-1.3	.3	.1	2.4	-2.0	-2.1	-1.9	-1.3	-2.3

Table 1.14-1.15:

1. Consists of final sales and change in business inventories of new autos produced in the United States.
 2. Consists of personal consumption expenditures, producers' durable equipment, and government purchases.

Table 1.16-1.17:

1. Includes new trucks only.

	1978	1979	1979			1980		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			Billions of dollars					

Table 2.1.—Personal Income and Its Disposition

Personal income.....	1,721.8	1,643.8	1,904.3	1,972.3	2,032.0	2,086.2	2,114.5	2,182.1
Wage and salary disbursements.....	1,185.2	1,238.1	1,218.4	1,248.6	1,253.3	1,314.7	1,328.4	1,341.8
Commodity-producing industries.....	389.1	437.0	434.3	441.0	450.4	451.7	456.0	461.1
Manufacturing.....	299.2	333.4	331.7	335.5	340.4	347.9	343.2	346.7
Distributive industries.....	270.5	303.0	297.5	306.5	315.0	322.0	323.8	330.2
Service industries.....	228.1	258.2	252.6	263.4	273.7	282.6	290.8	298.7
Government and government enterprises.....	210.4	238.1	234.2	257.1	243.1	246.8	250.5	255.0
Other labor income.....	162.2	168.8	115.9	120.9	126.0	130.3	135.1	139.1
Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAdj.....	157.1	131.6	129.4	132.9	135.3	133.7	134.9	135.7
Farm.....	26.1	30.8	32.6	30.2	20.5	25.7	23.9	22.1
Nonfarm.....	91.0	100.7	96.8	102.7	105.8	107.9	101.0	107.6
Rental income of persons with CCAdj.....	27.4	30.5	30.1	30.3	31.0	31.3	31.5	32.0
Personal dividend income.....	43.1	45.6	48.3	45.6	50.1	42.4	54.2	55.1
Personal interest income.....	173.2	202.6	202.6	214.3	226.7	239.9	253.8	251.8
Transfer payments.....	329.3	219.4	241.3	257.8	248.1	271.7	289.7	310.7
Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits.....	115.2	181.8	136.5	137.8	130.8	142.0	144.7	163.2
Government unemployment insurance benefits.....	9.7	8.8	9.4	9.8	10.5	11.4	18.0	19.0
Veterans benefits.....	13.9	14.4	14.2	14.4	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.0
Government employees retirement benefits.....	32.7	37.0	34.4	37.3	31.2	40.2	42.8	43.1
Other transfer payments.....	50.8	56.4	54.8	58.4	60.3	62.3	63.0	70.6
Aid to families with dependent children.....	10.7	11.0	10.8	11.1	11.5	11.7	12.0	12.8
Other.....	40.1	45.4	44.1	47.3	47.8	51.0	51.0	57.7
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	89.6	80.4	80.8	81.2	82.4	84.2	85.9	86.1
Less: Personal tax and non-tax payments.....	258.3	202.0	203.5	206.4	221.8	223.1	230.3	241.6
Equals: Disposable personal income.....	1,482.9	1,431.7	1,612.8	1,643.8	1,710.1	1,746.5	1,784.1	1,840.6
Less: Personal outlays.....	1,386.6	1,335.5	1,521.9	1,574.5	1,629.4	1,678.7	1,674.1	1,728.2
Personal consumption expenditures.....	1,348.7	1,310.0	1,478.0	1,529.1	1,582.3	1,631.0	1,676.8	1,682.2
Interest paid by consumers to business.....	37.1	43.7	43.1	44.5	45.8	46.7	46.3	46.0
Personal transfer payments to foreigners (net).....	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
Equals: Personal saving.....	76.3	86.2	90.9	89.2	80.7	86.4	110.0	111.4
Addenda:								
Disposable personal income: Total, billions of 1972 dollars.....	981.5	1,011.6	1,006.9	1,015.7	1,017.7	1,021.0	1,008.2	1,018.6
Per capita:								
Current dollars.....	8,688	7,441	7,520	7,538	7,722	7,933	8,020	8,219
1972 dollars.....	4,487	4,584	4,570	4,568	4,598	4,600	4,583	4,598
Population (millions).....	218.7	220.9	220.3	220.9	221.5	221.9	222.4	223.1
Personal saving as percentage of disposable personal income.....	5.2	6.2	5.4	5.4	4.7	4.9	6.2	6.1

Table 2.1: Note.—Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Note.—In this table interest and dividends received is included in receipts; in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, interest and dividends received is netted against expenditures.

	1978	1979	1979			1980		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
Billions of dollars								

Table 2.2-2.3.—Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product in Current and Constant Dollars

Personal consumption expenditures.....	1,348.7	1,310.0	1,478.0	1,529.1	1,582.3	1,631.0	1,676.8	1,682.2
Durable goods.....	189.3	212.3	207.4	213.3	216.1	226.9	234.4	236.8
Motor vehicles and parts.....	84.3	95.6	91.7	94.7	98.4	100.6	77.8	87.0
Furniture and household equipment.....	72.9	81.1	80.1	82.4	83.8	83.6	81.3	84.6
Other.....	32.1	35.6	35.6	36.2	37.0	36.8	34.0	37.2
Nondurable goods.....	528.8	502.2	586.4	611.5	639.2	661.1	664.0	674.2
Food.....	278.4	312.1	306.0	314.9	329.0	330.2	339.4	347.7
Clothing and shoes.....	81.9	88.9	97.0	100.3	102.5	102.2	102.3	103.3
Gasoline and oil.....	52.7	58.4	58.2	72.1	77.6	80.4	80.9	83.2
Other nondurable goods.....	104.8	122.8	120.3	124.9	130.0	128.8	132.4	128.0
Fuel oil and coal.....	11.7	16.0	14.9	17.0	18.1	18.3	19.2	20.7
Other.....	57.1	100.8	106.4	107.0	111.8	114.8	118.1	115.3
Services.....	618.6	595.3	654.2	704.3	737.0	749.9	758.4	799.2
Housing.....	212.1	241.9	238.1	244.9	258.0	259.4	267.3	275.7
Household operation.....	83.5	98.7	98.4	99.6	102.7	104.2	100.3	116.1
Electricity and gas.....	42.4	47.3	45.9	47.3	49.8	49.8	48.8	50.2
Other.....	47.1	51.3	50.6	52.2	52.9	54.2	54.8	56.8
Transportation.....	51.0	57.2	56.8	58.2	58.9	61.1	62.6	63.6
Other.....	251.0	208.5	289.2	301.7	311.4	313.7	330.2	341.5
Billions of 1972 dollars								
Personal consumption expenditures.....	904.8	930.9	922.8	932.4	941.6	943.4	918.3	928.8
Durable goods.....	186.3	148.9	144.2	146.7	146.0	145.4	126.2	132.6
Motor vehicles and parts.....	65.7	61.7	59.4	60.8	60.3	62.1	47.0	51.5
Furniture and household equipment.....	69.5	80.8	81.4	80.7	80.7	80.9	57.0	58.4
Other.....	24.1	25.1	24.3	23.2	23.0	23.8	22.2	23.6
Nondurable goods.....	346.7	354.6	380.6	386.4	381.3	381.5	368.5	354.1
Food.....	172.5	176.7	174.7	177.4	181.3	183.0	182.2	180.1
Clothing and shoes.....	78.3	76.6	73.5	77.4	78.4	78.0	76.7	78.3
Gasoline and oil.....	28.0	28.1	27.5	27.4	27.2	27.0	26.4	25.2
Other nondurable goods.....	70.9	74.2	73.0	73.5	74.4	73.0	71.2	71.4
Fuel oil and coal.....	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.3
Other.....	61.3	68.3	68.2	68.3	69.9	69.7	67.3	67.0
Services.....	412.8	429.5	428.0	431.3	434.3	436.5	436.5	443.3
Housing.....	151.3	159.3	159.1	159.8	160.9	162.1	163.5	164.8
Household operation.....	57.3	58.0	58.1	58.0	58.1	58.0	56.3	58.0
Electricity and gas.....	23.9	23.1	22.0	22.0	23.0	22.9	23.1	24.1
Other.....	24.3	30.5	30.2	27.0	37.1	37.2	38.2	38.4
Transportation.....	21.6	35.5	35.7	35.8	35.5	36.2	34.1	34.7
Other.....	170.4	175.2	174.1	179.1	177.7	179.2	177.7	181.3
Billions of dollars								

Table 3.14.—State and Local Government Social Insurance Funds Receipts and Expenditures

Receipts.....	34.6	40.2	39.8	41.8	42.1	42.9	43.6	46.0
Contributions for social insurance.....	24.5	28.1	27.5	28.0	29.2	29.6	30.2	33.3
Personal contributions.....	0.8	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.0	8.1
Employer contributions.....	17.7	20.7	20.3	21.1	21.5	22.2	23.2	24.3
Government and government enterprises.....	13.6	28.3	18.1	18.0	19.0	19.6	20.5	21.4
Other.....	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
Interest and dividends received.....	10.0	12.1	11.0	12.4	12.0	13.3	13.4	13.7
Expenditures.....	14.6	16.4	16.1	16.8	17.1	17.6	17.9	18.3
Administrative expenses (purchases of goods and services).....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6
Transfer payments to persons.....	14.1	15.9	15.0	16.1	16.6	17.0	17.4	17.8
Surplus or deficit (—).....	20.0	23.9	23.6	24.5	25.0	25.3	25.7	27.7

Table 3.7B-3.8B.—Government Purchases of Goods and Services by Type in Current and Constant Dollars

	1979							1980							1978		1979		1979			1980		
	1978	1979	1979			1980			1979			1980												
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	II	III	IV	I	II	III										
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates						Seasonally adjusted at annual rates															
Billions of dollars														Billions of 1972 dollars										
Government purchases of goods and services.....	432.5	473.6	465.1	475.4	496.4	516.8	539.8	538.6	377.8	231.8	280.3	261.1	285.3	296.1	291.9	288.2								
Federal.....	163.4	167.9	163.6	165.1	178.7	196.0	195.7	194.9	99.8	191.7	190.8	99.9	101.1	107.6	110.7	104.9								
National defense.....	100.0	111.2	106.1	112.0	113.7	126.0	128.7	131.4	65.4	67.1	65.8	66.9	68.3	69.9	70.9	70.9								
Durable goods.....	22.5	23.8	23.8	24.4	25.4	31.5	32.2	32.9	15.0	16.6	16.3	16.0	17.7	18.3	18.3	18.0								
Nondurable goods.....	8.8	7.0	8.2	7.4	8.2	8.8	10.4	10.5	2.6	2.4	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3								
Services.....	60.0	75.9	73.8	75.3	78.3	60.8	60.1	61.1	46.2	49.7	44.8	47.2	48.8	47.8	48.7	46.7								
Compensation of employees.....	46.1	48.8	47.9	48.2	51.0	51.3	51.4	51.8	35.2	35.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0								
Military.....	28.3	27.7	27.2	27.3	28.1	28.3	28.4	28.7	19.0	18.8	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8								
Civilian.....	19.8	21.0	20.8	20.8	21.9	22.0	21.8	22.1	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2								
Other services.....	22.9	26.2	26.9	27.1	27.6	29.6	31.6	32.3	14.0	14.7	14.8	15.1	14.0	15.8	18.7	14.6								
Structures.....	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.0	3.3	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9								
Nondefense.....	69.4	58.7	55.5	58.1	59.4	64.9	70.0	63.5	34.4	34.6	34.1	32.8	34.8	37.7	39.7	38.9								
Durable goods.....	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9								
Nondurable goods.....	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	4.4	7.8	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.6	2.0	4.5	1.1								
Services.....	42.7	46.1	46.0	48.5	50.8	42.3	54.6	48.3	28.1	29.6	29.3	29.9	30.1	30.8	31.4	29.0								
Compensation of employees.....	28.4	27.0	26.7	26.7	28.0	28.3	28.1	28.6	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.0								
Other services.....	17.1	21.0	22.2	21.6	22.8	24.1	26.4	27.6	11.1	12.6	12.3	12.9	13.1	13.8	14.4	14.6								
Structures.....	8.8	6.0	5.8	6.4	6.6	8.7	6.3	8.6	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.2								
State and local.....	269.2	305.9	301.6	310.4	318.3	320.8	343.3	343.6	178.0	139.1	179.4	161.2	182.2	188.5	181.2	191.3								
Durable goods.....	8.9	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.7	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3								
Nondurable goods.....	21.1	23.4	23.3	23.7	24.3	25.0	25.7	26.7	13.1	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.7								
Services.....	211.7	239.4	239.2	235.1	238.6	245.4	260.7	256.3	137.0	103.2	140.0	140.7	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.4								
Compensation of employees.....	167.6	172.3	170.8	174.5	177.3	181.6	183.4	180.3	104.0	104.7	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.4								
Other services.....	54.2	60.1	60.8	60.6	62.3	63.8	67.3	67.3	34.4	33.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3								
Structures.....	27.5	40.3	38.5	41.7	44.1	46.1	44.4	44.9	21.9	20.4	19.8	20.8	21.4	21.6	20.2	20.0								

Table 3.2.—Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures

	1978	1979	1979			1980		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
Billions of dollars								
Receipts.....	431.5	494.4	486.9	500.6	514.8	528.4	520.9	518.6
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	104.9	211.4	225.7	236.2	247.1	240.9	252.0	259.4
Income taxes.....	139.4	226.7	220.1	230.6	241.0	240.7	245.2	252.3
Estate and gift taxes.....	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.0	6.7	6.9
Nontaxes.....	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	71.2	74.0	73.5	75.3	76.3	80.5	82.9	80.7
Indirect business tax and non-tax accruals.....	28.1	29.4	28.4	28.8	29.6	31.0	30.7	42.9
Excise taxes.....	18.5	18.0	18.6	18.6	18.9	20.9	27.0	21.4
Customs duties.....	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.2	6.8	7.3
Nontaxes.....	2.0	2.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2
Contributions for social insurance.....	137.2	159.0	167.4	150.9	168.0	168.2	169.8	171.6
Expenditures.....	444.7	503.3	494.8	515.8	528.6	564.7	587.3	615.0
Purchases of goods and services.....	138.4	107.9	103.6	105.1	119.1	190.0	106.7	104.0
National defense.....	100.0	111.2	106.1	112.0	113.7	126.0	128.7	131.4
Nondefense.....	38.4	26.7	35.5	63.1	65.4	64.0	78.0	69.5
Transfer payments.....	185.0	208.1	201.4	210.0	221.7	228.0	236.0	263.3
To persons.....	181.8	204.0	197.5	212.8	221.8	234.4	242.2	260.4
To foreigners.....	3.8	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.5	3.8	4.9
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments.....	77.3	80.4	77.9	80.8	84.9	85.5	87.2	87.7
Net interest paid.....	35.2	32.3	42.0	43.0	44.4	50.8	54.4	53.5
Interest paid.....	43.5	33.8	39.8	54.7	56.8	63.1	68.0	68.2
To persons and business.....	34.8	42.0	41.8	48.7	48.6	50.9	50.8	56.3
To foreigners.....	8.7	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.3	12.3	11.7	11.9
Less: Interest received by government.....	6.3	11.3	20.7	11.7	12.4	12.8	13.6	14.8
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	9.3	1.4	9.3	10.5	0.5	10.1	11.9	12.7
Subsidies.....	9.3	1.3	9.3	10.0	0.8	10.0	12.3	10.7
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises.....	-1.1	-1.1	3	-1.5	3	-1	-0	-3.1
Loss: Wage accruals less disbursements.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts.....	-12.2	-14.8	-8.1	-15.2	-24.6	-36.3	-64.5	-74.2
Social insurance funds.....	-1.2	3.3	7.7	-2.1	-2.1	4	-7.8	-27.1
Other.....	-28.0	-18.1	-15.8	-12.1	-22.4	-30.7	-58.0	-47.1

Table 3.3.—State and Local Government Receipts and Expenditures

	1978	1979	1979			1980		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			Billions of dollars					
Receipts.....	327.4	351.1	342.7	335.4	348.6	372.1	373.9	354.8
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	61.9	70.6	67.5	72.3	74.7	76.2	78.3	82.1
Income taxes.....	35.5	35.3	34.5	40.0	41.3	41.8	43.0	45.8
Nontaxes.....	26.4	24.3	24.0	24.0	26.9	26.7	27.5	28.3
Other.....	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.0
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	11.7	13.0	12.9	13.1	12.9	13.7	10.6	11.7
Indirect business tax and non-tax accruals.....	146.9	158.0	158.4	160.8	168.9	167.0	167.7	173.0
Sales taxes.....	71.0	76.9	75.3	77.8	79.4	80.8	79.7	83.4
Property taxes.....	63.9	64.4	64.2	64.5	65.4	66.3	67.2	67.0
Other.....	15.0	17.7	16.9	18.1	19.1	19.9	20.6	21.7
Contributions for social insurance.....	24.6	23.1	23.0	26.6	26.2	26.6	30.2	32.3
Federal grants-in-aid.....	77.3	80.4	77.8	80.8	84.0	85.6	87.2	87.7
Expenditures.....	350.4	324.4	320.8	329.9	336.7	345.4	350.0	368.2
Purchases of goods and services.....	279.2	306.0	301.6	310.4	316.3	328.8	331.3	338.6
Compensation of employees.....	167.6	172.3	170.8	174.5	177.3	181.4	185.4	189.3
Other.....	121.7	133.6	130.8	135.9	141.0	145.2	145.0	149.3
Transfer payments to persons.....	32.6	35.0	34.5	34.4	34.4	37.2	38.1	30.7
Net interest paid.....	-8.2	-8.8	-8.5	-9.0	-9.7	-10.2	-10.6	-11.1
Interest paid.....	14.9	18.3	18.1	18.6	18.9	17.5	17.4	17.7
Less: Interest received by government.....	21.1	25.1	24.6	25.5	25.6	27.4	28.0	28.6
Less: Dividends received by government.....	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	-3.7	-6.3	-6.2	-6.5	-6.7	-7.0	-7.2	-7.3
Subsidies.....	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises.....	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	2.0	7.3	7.8	7.8
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements.....	2	-1	-0	-1	2	-3	0	0
Surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts.....	26.0	26.7	21.9	25.4	28.9	26.6	23.9	28.6
Social insurance funds.....	20.0	23.9	23.6	24.5	25.0	25.3	25.7	27.7
Other.....	9.0	2.8	-1.7	2.1	4.0	1.3	-1.7	0

	1978	1979	1979			1980			1978	1979	1979			1980								
			II	III	IV	I	II	III			II	III	IV	I	II	III						
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates									Seasonally adjusted at annual rates										
			Billions of dollars									Billions of 1972 dollars										

Table 4.1-4.2.—Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts in Current and Constant Dollars

Receipts from foreigners.....	219.8	282.5	288.9	294.2	307.4	338.5	294.4	343.5								
Exports of goods and services.....	210.8	281.3	288.8	292.1	306.3	337.3	333.3	342.4	127.5	148.9	140.5	131.3	154.8	165.9	180.5	180.5
Merchandise.....	140.9	176.9	183.7	183.0	182.9	234.8	222.9	222.9	75.2	82.8	78.4	64.5	87.6	94.1	92.1	93.5
Durable goods.....	32.4	102.0	98.5	106.1	100.4	127.0	126.3	129.0	45.5	50.5	48.1	51.3	62.3	68.1	55.9	55.7
Nondurable goods.....	58.5	74.1	68.2	77.4	84.8	87.8	87.6	98.0	20.7	32.3	30.2	32.2	33.3	36.0	38.2	37.8
Services.....	79.0	104.4	100.1	109.0	112.4	119.4	119.5	119.5	52.3	64.1	62.1	66.8	67.2	71.8	82.4	67.0
Factor income ¹	43.8	66.6	62.1	72.2	75.5	88.0	78.1	78.3	29.4	41.3	38.9	44.4	45.0	49.0	48.1	43.1
Other.....	35.2	37.8	38.0	37.4	37.9	38.5	41.9	43.2	22.9	22.8	21.3	22.9	22.3	22.8	23.3	23.9
Capital grants received by the United States (net).....	0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1								
Payments to foreigners.....	219.8	282.5	288.4	294.2	307.4	338.5	334.4	343.5								
Imports of goods and services.....	220.4	287.9	288.6	278.2	288.7	329.1	319.2	297.9	105.0	109.2	108.8	110.2	112.6	115.8	108.0	102.8
Merchandise.....	174.7	202.9	201.8	214.5	228.0	257.5	245.6	231.5	75.5	78.9	77.3	77.3	78.0	78.8	73.4	70.5
Durable goods.....	38.2	99.0	98.9	99.9	102.7	115.7	107.9	108.7	48.0	47.2	47.1	48.1	48.0	50.3	45.8	45.8
Nondurable goods.....	36.3	100.9	103.2	114.6	120.3	141.8	137.8	122.8	29.5	28.7	30.2	29.3	30.8	28.5	28.6	24.6
Services.....	45.7	89.0	86.8	63.7	71.6	70.6	66.4	66.4	27.5	32.3	31.5	32.9	34.7	37.0	38.5	32.4
Factor income ¹	13.8	22.9	21.2	24.1	27.0	31.5	29.9	25.0	9.3	14.1	13.3	14.9	16.8	15.6	17.9	14.0
Other.....	31.0	34.2	35.6	38.0	37.8	40.0	40.6	40.6	18.2	18.1	18.3	18.0	17.9	18.4	18.2	17.8
Transfer payments (net).....	4.6	6.2	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.3	4.8	4.9								
From persons (net).....	.8	1.0	.8	.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0								
From government (net).....	3.8	4.2	3.0	3.8	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.9								
Interest paid by government to foreigners.....	8.7	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.3	12.2	11.7	11.9								
Net foreign investment.....	-13.8	-7.7	-6.3	3.4	-8.7	-8.3	1.7	27.8								

Table 4.3-4.4.—Merchandise Exports and Imports by Type of Product and by End-Use Category in Current and Constant Dollars

Merchandise exports.....	140.9	176.9	180.7	183.9	180.9	214.8	213.9	222.9	75.2	82.8	78.4	84.5	97.6	94.1	92.1	93.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	25.9	20.8	20.3	22.6	24.8	34.2	32.1	38.4	12.7	13.4	12.9	14.1	15.9	14.9	14.5	16.4
Industrial supplies and materials.....	26.1	32.6	40.6	48.7	50.3	65.5	70.7	62.9	18.9	20.9	19.0	21.2	22.4	23.2	25.0	23.5
Durable goods.....	12.6	17.0	18.6	18.2	25.9	28.5	28.4	29.3	6.1	7.1	6.7	7.2	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.3
Nondurable goods.....	25.5	34.0	22.0	30.5	24.4	41.0	44.3	42.7	12.8	13.8	12.3	14.1	14.6	14.4	16.7	15.2
Capital goods, except autos.....	41.5	38.2	51.7	61.4	60.8	68.0	73.0	77.8	26.5	30.8	20.2	31.7	31.8	34.7	35.2	35.6
Autos.....	15.6	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.1	17.2	15.6	16.5	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.4	7.4	6.3
Consumer goods.....	10.4	12.6	12.1	12.8	13.7	18.8	15.1	16.0	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.8	7.0
Durable goods.....	5.2	6.2	5.8	6.3	6.8	11.1	7.7	8.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6
Nondurable goods.....	5.3	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.8	7.4	7.7	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.4	3.4
Other.....	3.2	8.5	5.3	5.7	6.9	10.1	7.5	8.6	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.1	4.4	2.9	2.5
Durable goods.....	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.4	6.1	3.7	4.3	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.4	6.1	3.7	4.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.0	1.8
Merchandise imports.....	174.7	208.9	201.8	214.5	228.0	257.5	228.6	231.5	75.5	78.9	77.3	77.3	78.0	78.8	73.4	70.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	15.4	17.4	17.3	17.5	10.0	17.9	17.5	18.3	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.7	6.8	6.8	6.6
Industrial supplies and materials, excluding petroleum.....	41.4	47.4	47.6	47.0	50.0	57.1	52.1	47.5	20.1	19.4	20.0	19.4	18.9	19.2	17.4	15.0
Durable goods.....	25.0	28.7	29.9	28.0	30.1	35.3	30.8	27.8	12.4	11.7	12.2	11.7	11.2	11.6	10.1	8.9
Nondurable goods.....	15.8	18.8	18.4	19.0	20.5	21.7	21.5	19.9	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.3	6.7
Petroleum and products.....	42.3	50.0	53.0	64.4	75.4	86.4	84.0	80.1	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.3	7.2	4.8
Capital goods, except autos.....	10.2	24.0	24.1	25.2	26.4	29.7	29.5	30.0	11.3	13.8	13.4	14.4	14.5	15.2	14.2	14.4
Autos.....	24.2	25.6	26.0	26.6	26.7	26.6	26.6	28.1	11.5	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.0	11.0	10.7	11.2
Consumer goods.....	38.0	30.6	29.7	31.2	32.0	34.2	34.1	34.9	15.0	15.0	14.5	15.3	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.2
Durable goods.....	17.6	18.4	17.7	18.8	10.6	21.4	31.0	30.8	10.0	9.9	9.5	10.1	10.4	11.2	11.1	10.5
Nondurable goods.....	11.4	12.2	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.8	13.1	13.5	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.8	4.7
Other.....	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.6	4.0	5.1	4.5	4.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.4	1.7
Durable goods.....	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.0	3.0	1.7	2.1	.3	.8	.8	.6	.9	1.3	.7	.8
Nondurable goods.....	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.0	3.0	1.7	2.1	.3	.8	.8	.6	.9	1.3	.7	.8
Addenda:																
Exports of agricultural products.....	29.0	35.4	31.8	37.5	41.7	41.5	39.0	43.8	13.3	15.0	14.7	16.3	18.2	18.1	17.0	18.7
Exports of nonagricultural products.....	111.0	141.5	134.0	146.1	162.2	173.3	174.9	179.1	60.0	60.9	63.7	68.2	69.3	76.0	74.8	74.8
Imports of nonpetroleum products.....	132.4	148.9	147.9	160.1	167.6	171.1	161.7	162.4	67.0	68.4	68.8	68.2	69.5	76.6	68.1	64.7

Table 4.1-4.2.

1. Equals rest-of-the-world production as shown in tables 1.5 and 1.6.

Table 5.1.—Gross Saving and Investment

			1979			1980						1979			1980		
	1978	1979	II	III	IV	I	II	III		1978	1979	II	III	IV	I	II	III
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates									Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
Billions of dollars																	
Gross saving.....	355.2	411.9	415.2	423.5	402.0	404.5	394.5	402.4	Government surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts.....	-0.2	11.9	12.9	11.2	4.4	-0.4	-42.5	-48.4
Gross private saving.....	258.4	285.9	404.2	400.3	395.4	412.4	408.9	415.5	Federal.....	-28.2	-14.5	-8.1	-15.2	-24.5	-20.2	-60.5	-74.2
Personal saving.....	74.3	80.2	90.9	88.3	88.7	96.4	110.6	111.4	State and local.....	28.0	26.7	21.9	26.5	28.9	26.6	28.9	25.6
Undistributed corporate profits with IVA and OCAJ.....	57.9	59.1	80.5	80.9	58.6	52.1	42.1	43.8	Capital goods received by the United States (net).....	0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.1
Undistributed profits.....	55.7	117.6	115.8	123.5	118.6	128.9	90.7	103.2	Gross investment.....	341.6	414.1	416.9	425.1	481.3	407.3	392.5	445.0
IVA.....	-24.3	-43.8	-87.9	-44.5	-58.5	-51.4	-31.1	-51.7	Gross private domestic investment.....	375.2	435.8	428.2	421.7	410.0	435.8	390.9	377.1
OCAJ.....	-13.5	-15.9	-14.4	-18.1	-15.1	-15.4	-17.6	-17.9	Net foreign investment.....	-12.8	-1.7	-4.3	3.4	-8.7	-8.9	1.7	27.9
Corporate capital consumption allowances with OCAJ.....	130.4	155.4	152.6	155.7	161.5	167.1	172.0	178.4	Statistical discrepancy.....	1.4	2.2	.7	2.9	-7.7	2.0	-1.9	2.0
Noncorporate capital consumption allowances with OCAJ.....	84.9	98.2	96.2	100.8	103.6	107.4	110.7	112.4									
Wage accruals less disbursements.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.5									

Table 5.2-5.9.—Change in Business Inventories by Industry in Current and Constant Dollars

			1979			1980			1978	1979	1979			1980		
	1978	1979	II	III	IV	I	II	III			II	III	IV	I	II	III
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates																
Billions of dollars									Billions of 1972 dollars							
Change in business inventories.....	22.2	17.8	22.1	13.3	-0.3	2.5	7.4	-10.9	14.9	10.2	15.4	7.6	-0.7	-0.9	1.3	-0.9
Farm.....	4	4.1	3.9	5.5	2.6	1.0	1.2	-3.7	0	2.4	2.3	3.1	2.0	.5	.7	-1.8
Nonfarm.....	21.8	13.4	20.2	7.8	-4.4	1.5	6.1	-12.3	14.9	7.8	16.0	4.3	-2.7	-1.4	.6	-2.1
Change in book value.....	50.5	64.6	74.9	64.1	57.0	75.1	63.4	36.5								
Inventory valuation adjustment ¹	-28.8	-51.2	-45.7	-58.2	-61.4	-75.5	-37.3	-48.3								
Manufacturing.....	8.5	12.3	15.7	9.4	6.4	13.3	.4	-12.6	5.2	6.8	8.5	4.5	2.6	5.4	-1.5	-5.2
Durable goods.....	7.0	11.2	13.0	8.7	5.6	12.4	.4	-14.4	4.4	6.2	7.0	3.6	5.7	2.1	0	-1.8
Non-durable goods.....	.5	.9	2.7	2.7	1.0	1.0	.4	-8.2	.8	.6	.5	.9	-2.1	3.3	-1.5	-3.4
Wholesale trade.....	5.7	1.4	1.0	2.5	-1.2	.4	5.6	-1.0	2.7	1.0	.5	1.7	-1.1	-1.5	1.5	.9
Durable goods.....	4.7	.4	1.0	3.0	-1.7	-3.0	.8	-3.8	2.0	.5	.8	1.9	-1.1	-1.8	2.3	-2
Non-durable goods.....	1.0	1.1	2.1	.5	1.5	.5	.8	-1.0	.7	.5	.7	.8	.0	.5	.8	1.1
Merchant wholesalers.....	5.4	1.4	.8	2.6	-1.5	-3.5	.6	-3.7	3.4	.4	.8	1.5	-1.3	-1.3	1.6	1.9
Durable goods.....	4.0	.7	.7	2.6	-2.1	-3.7	.6	-4.4	2.5	0	.8	1.6	-1.5	-1.5	2.3	0
Non-durable goods.....	1.4	.7	.1	.0	.8	.8	.4	-1.3	.9	.6	.8	.0	.2	.4	.7	2.0
Nonmerchant wholesalers.....	.3	1.0	1.8	-1.1	.3	1.5	.7	-1.5	.4	.5	.9	.2	.7	.3	-1	-1.1
Durable goods.....	.8	.6	1.6	-1.1	.2	.2	.0	-1.3	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.1	.0
Non-durable goods.....	.5	.4	.2	.0	.4	.3	.7	-.2	.0	.0	.3	.2	.3	.3	.9	-1
Retail trade.....	5.7	.6	10.0	-2.2	-0.8	-15.3	.6	-3.0	2.9	-1	6.0	-1.1	-5.3	-7.5	-0.9	1.3
Durable goods.....	3.4	.5	1.8	-0.7	-0.1	-11.7	.2	-2.0	2.3	-1	5.0	-2.2	-5.2	-5.9	-1.7	-1.7
Non-durable goods.....	2.3	.1	8.2	-1.5	-.6	-3.6	.4	-.9	.6	.1	1.1	.0	-.5	0	1.1	3.0
Other.....	1.8	.3	2.8	-1.8	.2	4.0	.6	-1.2	1.6	.1	1.0	.5	.9	.1	.2	.1
Durable goods ¹	1.8	.3	2.7	-1.8	.2	4.0	.6	-1.2	1.0	.1	.3	.4	.4	.4	.1	.1
Non-durable goods ¹.....	.1	.1	.1	-2.7	-.6	.8	.4	-.6	.1	.1	.6	-.0	-.4	-.9	.1	0

Table 5.10-5.11.—Inventories and Final Sales of Business in Current and Constant Dollars

			1979			1980						1979			1980		
	1978	1979	II	III	IV	I	II	III		1978	1979	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Inventories.....	654.5	681.1	719.1	734.5	740.4	783.8				341.7	345.7	345.6	343.3	343.6	342.3		
Farm.....	80.5	82.4	84.3	77.8	81.9	92.6				42.3	48.0	48.5	43.6	45.3	43.4		
Nonfarm.....	574.0	598.7	634.8	656.7	658.5	691.2				299.4	307.7	307.0	299.6	298.3	298.9		
Durable goods.....	336.3	345.1	368.6	368.5	374.8	379.9				180.9	181.9	181.9	180.6	180.8	179.9		
Non-durable goods.....	237.7	253.6	266.2	277.1	283.6	291.4				118.5	118.6	118.3	119.0	118.9	119.0		
Manufacturing.....	281.9	295.0	311.2	325.9	331.2	386.3				143.0	145.0	145.9	147.3	147.2	145.9		
Durable goods.....	184.7	192.1	203.7	218.0	212.8	215.5				96.6	97.5	99.0	98.5	98.5	98.5		
Non-durable goods.....	97.2	102.8	107.5	115.0	118.4	119.8				47.3	47.5	47.0	47.8	47.7	47.4		
Wholesale trade.....	128.9	129.4	134.9	138.5	142.0	146.3				64.1	64.5	64.2	64.1	64.5	64.7		
Durable goods.....	77.8	80.8	83.6	84.4	87.0	89.0				42.0	42.5	42.2	42.0	42.5	42.5		
Non-durable goods.....	51.1	48.6	51.0	54.1	55.0	57.3				22.1	22.0	22.0	22.1	21.0	22.2		
Merchant wholesalers.....	90.6	103.4	106.3	106.2	111.3	116.7				52.8	53.2	52.8	52.5	52.9	53.3		
Durable goods.....	64.2	66.6	68.6	69.7	72.2	74.0				34.8	35.3	34.9	34.7	35.3	35.3		
Non-durable goods.....	26.4	36.8	37.7	36.5	39.1	42.7				17.9	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.6	18.1		
Nonmerchant wholesalers.....	24.4	26.0	28.3	30.3	30.4	29.6				11.2	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.4		
Durable goods.....	13.6	14.2	15.1	14.7	14.8	15.0				7.1	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2		
Non-durable goods.....	10.8	11.7	13.3	15.6	15.6	14.6				4.2	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.1		
Retail trade.....	118.1	119.7	122.6	122.0	124.0	127.3				68.4	68.1	68.8	64.9	64.7	66.1		
Durable goods.....	58.2	58.9	59.7	60.3	57.9	58.1				34.4	33.9	32.6	31.1	30.7	30.7		
Non-durable goods.....	59.9	60.8	62.9	61.7	66.1	69.2				34.0	34.2	36.2	33.8	34.1	35.4		
Other.....	51.8	54.5	57.5	60.3	61.3	64.9				23.3	23.1	23.1	23.4	23.4	23.4		
Final sales.....	105.1	102.4	108.1	114.1	121.1	121.1				121.3	123.4	124.3	126.2	121.3	123.1		
Business final sales.....	105.1	102.4	108.1	114.1	121.1	121.1				102.7	104.4	105.4	108.1	102.8	105.0		
Business final sales of goods and structures.....	105.1	102.4	108.1	114.1	121.1	121.1				68.0	68.5	67.3	67.1	64.8	64.7		
Ratio: Business inventories to business final sales.....	2.96	2.96	4.04	4.00	4.12	4.00				3.33	3.29	3.26	3.24	3.34	3.20		
Nonfarm business inventories to business final sales.....	2.48	2.49	3.35	3.67	3.66	3.60				2.02	2.03	2.05	2.02	2.02	2.03		
Nonfarm business inventories to business final sales of goods and structures.....	5.45	5.45	5.35	5.58	5.58	5.76				4.63	4.52	4.46	4.43	4.60	4.62		

See footnotes on page 36.

Table 6.4.—National Income Without Capital Consumption
Adjustment by Industry

	1928	1929	1929			1930		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			Billions of dollars					
National income without OCAI.....	1,787.8	2,014.3	1,982.3	2,032.8	2,034.6	2,143.6	2,129.2	2,135.1
Domestic industries.....	1,767.9	1,994.6	1,941.6	1,996.7	2,037.9	2,084.1	2,061.3	2,122.8
Private industries.....	1,601.3	1,632.7	1,665.8	1,711.4	1,758.9	1,799.4	1,783.7	1,830.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....								
Mining.....								
Construction.....								
Manufacturing.....								
Durable goods.....								
Nondurable goods.....								
Transportation and public utilities.....								
Transportation.....								
Communication.....								
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....								
Wholesale trade.....								
Retail trade.....								
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....								
Services.....								
Government and government enterprises.....	256.1	277.8	254.7	273.8	257.3	292.5	297.9	302.5
Rest of the world.....	23.9	43.8	48.9	48.3	46.4	61.5	48.1	50.5

Table 6.20.—Corporate Profits by Industry

	1928	1929	1929			1930		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
Billions of dollars								
Corporate profits with IVA and OCAI.....	155.8	196.5	196.6	199.5	194.4	230.2	167.3	177.9
Domestic industries.....	145.8	186.5	185.4	184.4	187.7	183.8	148.8	147.0
Financial.....	28.2	29.8	29.4	27.6	33.4	31.0	37.1	23.8
Nonfinancial.....	117.6	156.7	156.0	156.8	154.3	152.8	111.7	123.2
Rest of the world.....	10.0	20.3	20.6	25.1	31.7	36.0	29.3	30.9
Corporate profits with IVA.....	191.9	212.7	213.0	213.8	204.5	236.5	186.3	195.1
Domestic industries.....	179.3	187.1	184.4	180.5	172.9	173.9	137.5	145.9
Financial.....	28.2	21.0	21.0	21.5	22.5	33.3	30.1	28.7
Federal Reserve Banks.....	7.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	10.5	11.9	12.7	11.3
Other.....	22.6	22.0	21.8	23.7	22.1	31.4	17.4	17.4
Nonfinancial.....	160.0	150.9	152.4	158.0	150.3	145.7	127.5	128.2
Manufacturing.....	85.7	83.9	81.5	84.4	80.2	85.1	61.3	63.3
Durable goods.....	43.0	39.4	43.0	38.8	30.3	28.1	10.1	19.4
Primary metal industries.....	3.2	4.2	4.7	4.5	2.8	5.8	2.0	7
Fabricated metal products.....	4.8	5.0	5.3	4.8	4.6	5.2	1.7	3.9
Machinery, except electrical.....	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.3	5.7	5.3
Electric and electronic equipment.....	6.3	6.2	6.4	5.8	5.7	6.0	3.8	5.3
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	8.9	4.2	6.2	—	—	—	—	—
Other.....	11.0	10.8	11.1	11.1	8.6	6.6	5.6	8.9
Nondurable goods.....	42.7	49.4	48.5	49.6	50.9	64.0	61.2	62.1
Food and kindred products.....	5.9	6.9	7.5	6.7	6.7	8.2	6.7	5.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	3.2	3.2	3.3	7.8	6.6	8.8	6.0	7.0
Petroleum and coal products.....	12.0	13.3	16.0	17.7	23.7	31.0	20.2	22.2
Other.....	15.4	16.0	13.4	17.4	13.8	18.0	13.2	14.2
Transportation and public utilities.....	20.7	18.0	19.2	17.1	14.9	14.1	14.6	22.5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	24.6	25.0	22.9	24.6	22.5	14.8	25.9	29.4
Other.....	19.6	29.8	19.7	22.0	22.4	22.7	22.7	24.8
Rest of the world.....	19.3	20.3	20.6	25.1	31.7	36.0	29.3	30.9

Table 7.1-7.2.—Implicit Price Deflators and Fixed-Weighted Price Indexes, 1922 Weights, for Gross National Product

	1928-1930																			
	1928		1929		1929			1930			1928		1929		1929			1930		
					II	III	IV	I	II	III					I	II	III			
	Seasonally adjusted										Seasonally adjusted									
Implicit price deflators, 1922=100										Fixed-weighted price indexes, 1922=100										
Gross national product	158.09	182.77	181.17	184.35	187.67	171.34	175.28	179.18	152.3	164.1	164.4	167.9	171.9	175.9	179.8	183.8				
Personal consumption expenditures	143.1	163.3	160.2	163.8	168.9	132.9	137.9	139.7	138.8	144.8	142.5	148.8	151.1	156.4	160.6	164.7				
Durable goods	136.2	144.8	141.9	145.4	152.0	125.1	131.1	137.8	127.8	135.2	132.8	139.3	141.7	147.4	151.4	157.4				
Nondurable goods	151.2	168.8	167.1	172.1	178.0	162.9	168.3	170.0	165.2	173.1	170.2	176.7	181.3	187.4	191.8	196.2				
Services	150.4	182.1	180.9	183.2	187.4	171.9	176.0	180.3	150.3	163.8	161.0	164.6	166.6	173.2	177.0	182.2				
Gross private domestic investment																				
Fixed investment	153.7	170.1	177.0	181.5	186.9	158.5	162.6	168.4	157.1	165.0	162.8	167.0	171.7	176.7	182.4	187.1				
Nonresidential	152.7	171.3	172.4	173.4	178.8	157.3	165.7	169.1	156.1	164.7	162.4	166.8	171.3	176.3	182.0	186.6				
Structures	153.4	168.4	169.0	170.4	176.4	158.4	162.4	168.3	157.5	165.0	162.1	167.0	171.5	176.5	182.3	187.0				
Producers' durable equipment	150.1	159.7	158.7	161.4	168.3	146.4	150.9	157.7	145.5	150.2	148.8	153.0	157.4	162.4	167.4	172.4				
Residential	179.8	203.7	203.4	207.0	216.1	214.2	220.7	225.2	179.3	204.9	206.1	209.1	213.2	218.4	223.6	228.9				
Nonfarm structures	179.8	203.7	203.4	207.0	216.1	214.2	220.7	225.2	179.3	204.9	206.1	209.1	213.2	218.4	223.6	228.9				
Farm structures	176.0	202.0	202.7	205.6	207.7	213.4	210.4	213.1												
Producers' nondurable equipment	122.7	140.3	139.7	140.5	142.4	145.5	146.5	151.9												
Change in business inventories																				
Net exports of goods and services																				
Exports	172.4	191.8	186.9	193.7	197.9	200.4	207.6	213.4	174.8	195.8	195.5	199.5	203.4	210.0	213.1	218.0				
Imports	214.0	236.4	237.6	240.8	243.3	229.2	230.4	232.7	209.8	233.3	234.6	240.5	246.3	257.9	264.9	265.9				
Government purchases of goods and services																				
Federal	185.7	164.1	156.8	164.3	174.9	175.1	181.4	182.1	166.4	179.4	187.7	171.7	177.5	182.1	186.9	189.7				
State and local	153.7	185.1	182.2	186.2	192.8	178.3	176.5	182.4	154.3	168.0	164.1	169.8	173.1	182.8	186.0	189.4				
Nondefense	152.6	183.7	181.0	186.8	193.9	178.9	181.4	184.2												
Defense	153.3	181.9	182.2	189.0	198.9	173.1	174.2	178.7												
State and local	153.0	180.6	180.1	171.3	174.7	170.1	182.8	180.7	157.2	172.0	170.7	173.6	175.0	181.7	185.8	188.9				
Addenda																				
Gross domestic purchases									154.5	160.3	160.0	171.3	175.9	181.0	185.2	189.4				
Final sales									162.2	168.2	168.3	177.8	175.7	179.7	183.0	187.0				
Final sales to domestic purchasers									154.4	160.3	160.8	171.0	175.7	180.8	185.1	189.3				
Personal consumption expenditures, food									160.5	177.0	175.4	177.5	181.9	183.5	188.8	193.2				
Personal consumption expenditures, energy									160.5	177.0	175.4	177.5	181.9	183.5	188.8	193.2				
Other personal consumption expenditures									160.5	177.0	175.4	177.5	181.9	183.5	188.8	193.2				
Gross domestic product									162.3	168.4	168.6	171.0	174.0	179.0	183.0	187.0				
Business									162.3	168.4	168.6	171.0	174.0	179.0	183.0	187.0				
Nonbusiness																				

1. Gross domestic purchases equals gross national product less exports plus imports; final sales to domestic purchasers equals final sales less exports plus imports.

Notes.—Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in table 7.1-7.2 are shown in table 8.1. Fixed-weighted price indexes are subject to further revision.

	1978	1979	1970			1960		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
Seasonally adjusted								
Index numbers, 1972=100								

Table 7.3.—Implicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product by Major Type of Product

Gross national product	152.05	152.77	151.17	154.23	157.47	171.23	175.23	179.19
Final sales	150.0	152.7	150.9	154.2	157.4	171.0	174.9	179.7
Change in business inventories								
Goods	144.3	150.8	155.7	158.1	159.2	163.8	168.1	171.8
Final sales	144.0	150.8	156.0	157.0	160.1	163.2	167.2	172.0
Change in business inventories								
Durable goods	141.5	152.0	151.3	154.1	154.7	157.0	164.2	165.8
Final sales	140.7	151.5	150.9	153.8	154.7	158.8	160.4	167.0
Change in business inventories								
Nondurable goods	146.0	152.2	155.2	161.2	164.5	168.7	170.9	175.7
Final sales	146.0	152.1	155.7	161.1	164.2	168.7	170.1	177.2
Change in business inventories								
Services	156.4	161.3	159.5	162.5	165.9	170.6	174.5	178.5
Structures	175.5	199.7	196.4	202.3	207.5	211.3	220.4	226.0
Addenda:								
Gross domestic purchases ¹	152.7	156.1	154.1	157.7	171.5	176.8	180.5	183.3
Final sales to domestic purchasers ²	152.0	156.0	153.9	157.6	171.5	176.3	180.1	183.9

Table 7.4.—Implicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product by Sector

Gross national product	152.05	152.77	151.17	154.23	157.47	171.23	175.23	179.19
Gross domestic product	150.1	152.8	151.2	154.3	157.5	171.3	175.3	179.2
Business	149.5	152.6	151.0	154.3	157.3	171.2	175.4	179.3
Nonbusiness	150.9	151.6	150.9	153.2	160.4	172.8	175.3	178.6
Nonfarm less housing	150.1	153.1	151.0	154.9	158.0	172.0	177.3	180.8
Housing	157.8	147.8	145.7	149.1	152.5	155.9	158.8	162.5
Farm	176.3	220.9	190.9	200.6	196.5	153.0	173.8	205.3
Statistical discrepancy	156.5	152.0	154.9	156.3	157.3	171.2	175.3	179.6
Households and institutions	153.4	173.2	171.1	173.9	175.0	159.2	157.7	158.7
Private households	155.8	180.3	175.4	181.3	185.6	158.5	151.4	155.0
Nonprofit institutions	154.0	172.8	170.5	173.3	175.3	157.7	157.4	159.3
Government	164.7	161.2	160.7	161.5	165.0	168.7	171.9	173.5
Federal	163.5	154.7	152.3	152.7	161.6	162.4	162.8	168.2
State and local	165.6	164.4	163.1	163.6	168.0	171.7	175.1	178.3
Rest of the world	149.5	161.0	159.5	162.0	165.7	169.4	173.2	177.2
Addenda:								
Gross domestic business product less housing	150.0	154.3	152.5	156.0	163.0	172.9	177.4	181.5

Table 7.5.—Implicit Price Deflators for the Relation of Gross National Product, Net National Product, and National Income

Gross national product	152.05	152.77	151.17	154.23	157.47	171.23	175.23	179.19
Less: Capital consumption allowances with COAD ¹	162.9	170.1	177.4	181.4	184.0	188.3	188.5	187.2
Equals: Net national product	149.8	151.8	153.5	162.4	163.7	169.4	173.2	177.2
Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies plus current surplus of government enterprises	131.3	135.7	135.4	135.8	127.6	139.8	144.7	147.5
Statistical discrepancy	148.5	152.6	151.0	154.3	157.3	171.2	175.4	179.5
Equals: National income	159.7	164.1	162.3	165.6	167.1	172.1	176.5	180.9

Table 7.6.

1. Gross domestic purchases equals gross national product less exports plus imports; final sales to domestic purchasers equals final sales less exports plus imports.

NOTE.—Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in tables 7.3 and 7.4 are shown in table 8.1.

Table 7.7.

1. Equals the deflator for gross domestic product of nonfinancial corporate business with the decimal point shifted two places to the left.

Table 7.8.

1. Consists of final sales and change in business inventories of new autos produced in the United States.

2. Consists of personal consumption expenditures, producers' durable equipment, and government purchases.

Table 7.9.

1. Includes new trucks only.

	1978	1979	1979			1980		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
Seasonally adjusted								
Dollars								

Table 7.7.—Current-Dollar Cost and Profit Per Unit of Constant-Dollar Gross Domestic Product of Nonfinancial Corporate Business

Current-dollar cost and profit per unit of constant-dollar gross domestic product ¹	1.584	1.523	1.487	1.438	1.589	1.716	1.754	1.787
Capital consumption allowances with COAD ²	.153	.169	.160	.172	.173	.130	.122	.150
Net domestic product	1.330	1.354	1.446	1.446	1.416	1.536	1.542	1.591
Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies	.143	.139	.151	.154	.157	.151	.173	.181
Domestic income	1.202	1.201	1.280	1.312	1.237	1.389	1.289	1.411
Compensation of employees	.096	1.062	1.079	1.104	1.135	1.169	1.193	1.203
Corporate profits with IVA and COAD ³	.163	.167	.130	.134	.148	.151	.132	.141
Profits tax liability	.089	.080	.079	.081	.078	.085	.061	.070
Profits after tax with IVA and COAD ⁴	.072	.077	.050	.074	.067	.066	.071	.071
Net interest	.094	.063	.030	.038	.008	.000	.004	.067

Index numbers, 1972=100

Table 7.8.—Implicit Price Deflators for Auto Output

Auto output	155.7	145.5	140.7	147.2	149.1	151.3	155.0	155.8
Final sales	138.1	146.1	145.8	147.3	148.9	152.7	152.3	156.3
Personal consumption expenditures	147.8	158.3	155.5	159.2	160.9	163.8	166.8	171.0
New autos	139.0	149.4	149.0	151.5	152.4	156.4	160.6	164.5
Net purchases of used autos								
Producers' durable equipment	127.1	139.3	139.3	139.1	140.1	141.2	140.8	144.9
New autos	138.9	149.4	149.1	152.1	152.2	156.2	160.2	164.3
Net purchases of used autos								
Net exports	128.0	150.0	149.5	152.0	152.3	156.7	160.8	162.4
Exports	174.3	156.6	156.3	159.4	160.5	161.7	160.9	170.6
Imports								
Government purchases of goods and services	124.0	147.8	146.7	151.2	151.6	160.4	172.1	173.0
Change in business inventories of new and used autos								
Addenda:								
Domestic output of new autos	138.6	148.2	146.7	152.1	152.6	158.7	160.2	165.7
Sales of imported new autos ¹	128.8	149.5	149.1	151.7	152.4	156.4	160.5	164.5

Table 7.9.—Implicit Price Deflators for Truck Output

Truck output ¹	154.0	159.2	166.4	173.0	172.0	178.0	185.8	187.1
Final sales	154.1	169.1	168.5	172.3	173.9	178.4	184.3	187.6
Personal consumption expenditures	139.0	149.4	149.1	151.7	152.5	156.4	160.6	164.7
Producers' durable equipment	152.5	177.2	177.4	180.3	181.4	186.1	191.3	197.4
Net exports	182.5	177.5	177.4	180.2	181.4	186.1	191.3	197.4
Exports	152.1	163.7	164.1	165.4	166.4	168.7	168.7	169.0
Imports								
Government purchases of goods and services	162.3	177.5	177.4	180.3	181.3	186.1	191.3	197.3
Change in business inventories								

Table 7.11.—Implicit Price Deflators for Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product

Personal consumption expenditures	159.1	163.1	166.2	167.8	168.8	172.9	177.0	180.7
Durable goods	126.2	141.8	143.8	145.4	148.0	152.8	154.1	157.5
Motor vehicles and parts	143.5	154.0	154.3	156.7	159.0	161.9	164.0	166.3
Furniture and household equipment	128.0	133.0	134.9	135.9	138.0	140.4	142.5	144.8
Other	128.3	142.7	140.7	143.7	146.7	149.7	150.0	154.4
Nondurable goods	153.2	163.8	167.3	172.1	175.3	182.9	186.2	190.6
Food	159.3	175.0	177.1	177.2	181.6	183.1	185.7	192.0
Clothing and shoes	125.5	129.2	128.7	129.6	130.8	132.0	133.3	134.5
Groceries and oil	181.0	243.4	220.8	235.0	233.1	230.6	235.1	238.0
Other nondurable goods	158.4	167.8	164.8	170.7	174.8	180.3	185.9	190.0
Fuel oil and coal	232.3	240.6	243.0	271.4	268.6	268.0	273.3	276.0
Other	160.5	183.9	184.5	184.0	180.0	184.1	186.6	192.1
Services	165.1	162.1	169.9	163.3	167.4	171.4	176.5	180.3
Housing	148.9	151.9	150.7	153.2	157.3	160.2	163.5	167.5
Household operation	165.2	165.0	168.0	166.0	170.7	173.7	174.3	185.6
Electricity and gas	186.1	205.2	200.1	200.5	210.6	224.4	235.6	245.6
Other	136.4	143.5	139.6	141.0	142.5	143.5	147.9	152.9
Transportation	160.5	161.2	169.3	167.7	168.5	174.3	180.7	188.7
Other	166.1	170.4	183.4	171.3	175.2	180.0	183.0	188.4

	1978	1979	1979			1980		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
Seasonally adjusted								
Index numbers, 1972=100								

Table 7.14B.—Implicit Price Deflators for Government Purchases of Goods and Services by Type

Government purchases of goods and services...	1978	1979	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
Federal	153.7	158.1	162.2	165.3	172.8	175.5	178.4	182.4
National defense	153.3	157.7	161.9	165.3	173.9	176.9	181.4	185.2
Durable goods	159.3	162.0	165.3	168.3	175.5	178.3	181.3	185.6
Nondurable goods	153.3	157.7	161.9	165.3	173.9	176.9	181.4	185.2
Services	159.4	160.3	167.8	169.6	167.5	169.8	170.8	173.9
Compensation of employees	153.1	152.3	160.9	160.4	159.5	162.2	160.7	161.1
Military	159.1	157.6	165.1	165.7	155.3	155.9	156.4	156.8
Civilian	159.4	159.0	166.8	167.1	165.5	168.4	168.8	167.2
Other services	164.0	177.8	174.8	179.0	184.5	186.5	186.0	185.9
Structures	154.6	174.4	170.5	175.2	185.8	192.3	198.1	198.6
Nondefense	155.3	153.8	162.9	161.9	170.8	172.1	176.2	178.7
Durable goods	159.3	162.0	165.3	168.3	175.5	178.3	181.3	185.6
Nondurable goods	153.3	157.7	161.9	165.3	173.9	176.9	181.4	185.2
Services	159.4	160.3	167.8	169.6	167.5	169.8	170.8	173.9
Compensation of employees	153.1	152.3	160.9	160.4	159.5	162.2	160.7	161.1
Other services	164.0	177.8	174.8	179.0	184.5	186.5	186.0	185.9
Structures	154.6	174.4	170.5	175.2	185.8	192.3	198.1	198.6
State and local	156.9	160.3	168.1	171.3	174.7	179.1	182.6	186.7
Durable goods	163.1	157.7	167.1	167.6	161.2	165.1	168.1	170.6
Nondurable goods	161.7	173.1	173.0	173.2	168.6	164.9	168.8	164.7
Services	154.5	163.9	166.4	167.1	170.9	174.0	177.7	181.3
Compensation of employees	153.1	152.3	160.9	160.4	159.5	162.2	160.7	161.1
Other services	164.0	177.8	174.8	179.0	184.5	186.5	186.0	185.9
Structures	154.6	174.4	170.5	175.2	185.8	192.3	198.1	198.6

Table 7.16.—Implicit Price Deflators for Exports and Imports of Goods and Services

Exports of goods and services...	1978	1979	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
Merchandise	157.3	158.7	162.7	167.2	171.5	173.3	175.2	178.4
Durable goods	160.9	163.8	164.5	168.3	172.5	173.5	175.5	178.4
Nondurable goods	157.1	159.1	163.6	167.2	171.5	173.3	175.2	178.4
Services	150.9	162.8	161.3	164.0	167.2	171.7	174.6	178.4
Factor income	148.9	161.3	159.3	163.4	165.7	169.4	173.2	177.2
Other	153.5	165.6	164.2	167.2	170.2	173.6	177.1	180.6
Imports of goods and services	214.9	245.4	237.6	249.3	263.2	284.2	294.4	309.7
Merchandise	231.4	271.8	261.0	277.2	298.9	327.0	334.8	348.4
Durable goods	161.9	200.8	206.3	207.5	216.1	230.0	232.6	237.0
Nondurable goods	393.0	389.9	341.4	362.4	431.6	498.4	517.6	498.6
Services	166.4	182.9	180.2	184.9	188.5	192.2	196.6	206.2
Factor income	148.0	161.3	159.3	163.4	165.7	169.4	173.2	177.2
Other	175.3	199.5	195.4	203.5	212.0	217.8	222.7	228.9

Table 5.8-5.9:

1. The inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) shown in this table differs from that which adjusts business income. The IVA in this table reflects the rule of methods (first-in-first-out, last-in-first-out, etc.) underlying book value inventories derived primarily from Census Bureau statistics. The IVA differs from that underlying business income derived from statistics tabulated by the Internal Revenue Service and other sources.

Table 5.10-5.11:

1. Inventories are as of the end of the quarter. The quarter-to-quarter change in inventories calculated from current-dollar inventories in this table is not the current-dollar change in business inventories (CBI) component of GNP. The former is the difference between two inventory stocks, each valued at their respective end-of-quarter prices. The latter is the change in the physical volume of inventories valued at average prices of the quarter. In addition, changes calculated from this table are at quarterly rates, whereas CBI is stated at annual rates. Quarter-to-quarter changes calculated from the constant-dollar inventories shown in this table are at quarterly rates, whereas the constant-dollar change in business inventories component of GNP is stated at annual rates.

2. Quarterly totals at monthly rates.

3. Business final sales equals final sales less gross product of households and institutions, government, and rest-of-the-world.

4. Business final sales includes a small amount of final sales by firms.

	1978	1979	1979			1980		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
Seasonally adjusted								
Index numbers, 1972=100								

Table 7.17.—Implicit Price Deflators for Merchandise Exports and Imports by Type of Product and by End-Use Category

Merchandise exports...	1978	1979	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
Food, feeds, and beverages	198.9	223.5	225.5	230.7	229.1	228.7	231.6	234.1
Industrial supplies and materials	207.7	231.7	242.7	253.9	260.5	265.1	263.8	260.5
Durable goods	207.6	231.6	242.7	253.9	260.5	265.1	263.8	260.5
Nondurable goods	207.7	231.7	242.7	253.9	260.5	265.1	263.8	260.5
Capital goods, except autos	175.0	189.1	191.0	193.6	190.2	194.9	207.4	217.9
Autos	154.0	215.8	217.1	216.3	222.7	234.5	245.1	255.0
Consumer goods	151.5	187.3	186.8	189.3	192.4	200.7	192.4	201.7
Durable goods	147.3	200.4	200.2	206.7	212.5	227.6	228.8	232.2
Nondurable goods	156.2	174.5	175.9	174.9	178.3	170.8	164.3	178.9
Other	187.1	212.0	212.8	217.3	221.5	228.2	232.1	238.6
Durable goods	187.1	212.0	212.8	217.3	221.5	228.2	232.1	238.6
Nondurable goods	187.1	212.0	212.8	217.3	221.5	228.2	232.1	238.6
Merchandise imports	231.4	271.6	261.6	277.3	286.9	327.0	334.8	328.4
Food, feeds, and beverages	205.5	228.4	219.3	230.5	247.1	260.4	266.6	275.0
Industrial supplies and materials, excluding petroleum	206.2	244.5	238.4	247.2	267.7	296.6	299.2	293.8
Durable goods	206.9	244.9	239.7	247.5	267.7	296.6	299.2	293.8
Nondurable goods	206.0	244.1	238.5	246.9	267.7	296.6	299.2	293.8
Petroleum and products	488.1	702.0	612.4	759.4	993.5	1,059.7	1,163.2	1,161.6
Capital goods except autos	170.4	178.6	180.0	174.9	189.2	185.2	208.1	209.1
Autos	210.9	231.9	230.7	238.1	232.5	236.2	235.0	232.3
Consumer goods	192.5	203.7	204.2	204.6	208.3	216.2	214.2	206.2
Durable goods	175.2	186.4	186.0	186.3	183.1	180.7	184.4	186.1
Nondurable goods	227.0	226.9	228.7	240.8	234.4	237.8	237.2	238.1
Other	186.9	217.6	215.8	218.9	228.7	238.2	242.2	249.1
Durable goods	186.9	217.6	215.8	218.9	228.7	238.2	242.2	249.1
Nondurable goods	186.9	217.6	215.8	218.9	228.7	238.2	242.2	249.1
Addenda:								
Exports of agricultural products	195.8	222.4	218.4	229.7	239.0	229.8	230.7	234.0
Exports of nonagricultural products	165.1	211.6	211.8	214.2	219.5	227.9	234.9	239.6
Imports of nonpetroleum products	197.6	217.8	215.8	217.0	226.7	242.3	244.4	251.1

Table 7.21.—Implicit Price Deflators for Inventories and Final Sales of Business

Inventories	1978	1979	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
Farm	190.5	194.0	193.7	178.4	186.8	191.6	191.6	191.6
Nonfarm	191.5	199.1	208.0	215.8	219.7	226.2	226.2	226.2
Durable goods	185.9	191.4	200.0	204.6	207.3	211.2	211.2	211.2
Nondurable goods	200.4	210.8	222.0	232.9	238.7	248.3	248.3	248.3
Manufacturing	195.9	203.4	213.3	220.6	225.1	229.9	229.9	229.9
Durable goods	191.1	197.0	205.9	211.1	213.7	217.6	217.6	217.6
Nondurable goods	205.7	218.0	228.9	240.6	245.9	256.9	256.9	256.9
Wholesale trade	193.4	200.5	209.7	216.1	220.3	226.2	226.2	226.2
Durable goods	185.3	190.3	198.2	201.2	204.7	209.6	209.6	209.6
Nondurable goods	203.7	220.5	231.8	244.4	250.6	258.1	258.1	258.1
Merchant wholesalers	185.4	194.4	204.4	208.3	211.1	212.7	212.7	212.7
Durable goods	184.0	189.7	196.2	200.6	204.6	209.6	209.6	209.6
Nondurable goods	196.9	205.6	211.6	217.1	224.2	228.6	228.6	228.6
Nonmerchant wholesalers	217.0	220.3	247.8	250.3	262.0	261.3	261.3	261.3
Durable goods	191.9	198.6	217.6	233.1	261.0	261.0	261.0	261.0
Nondurable goods	209.8	225.0	237.9	254.4	256.6	261.9	261.9	261.9
Retail trade	170.2	175.8	183.5	188.3	191.6	196.7	196.7	196.7
Durable goods	169.1	173.5	183.2	187.6	188.7	192.0	192.0	192.0
Nondurable goods	171.9	177.6	184.0	190.8	194.2	196.0	196.0	196.0
Other	222.3	236.0	243.5	255.1	261.5	274.6	274.6	274.6
Final sales	188.9	194.2	197.6	171.0	174.9	178.7	178.7	178.7
Business final sales	180.7	184.2	187.3	170.8	175.0	180.1	180.1	180.1
Business final sales of goods and structures	181.0	185.4	187.9	171.3	175.2	180.7	180.7	180.7

1. Inventories are as of the end of the quarter.

2. Business final sales equals final sales less gross product of households and institutions, government, and rest of the world.

Table 3.1.—Percent Change From Preceding Period in Gross National Product in Current and Constant Dollars, Implicit Price Deflator, and Price Indexes

	1978	1979	1979			1980			1978	1979	1979			1980			
			II	III	IV	I	II	III			II	III	IV	I	II	III	
Seasonally adjusted																	
Percent		Percent at annual rates							Percent		Percent at annual rates						
Gross national product:																	
Current dollars.....	12.4	12.8	6.9	12.2	8.8	12.8	-1.1	11.8	17.6	21.6	38.7	28.8	38.7	47.4	-14.8	-21.2	
1972 dollars.....	4.8	3.2	-1.7	4.1	6.0	3.1	-8.9	2.4	12.6	6.0	15.2	6.0	9.1	11.9	-21.9	-20.4	
Implicit price deflator.....	7.3	8.6	7.8	7.6	8.1	9.3	8.6	9.2	4.3	14.7	18.4	22.2	27.2	31.8	9.6	-1.0	
Chain price index.....	7.8	8.6	8.0	7.4	8.5	8.3	3.5	9.4	7.1	17.1	21.8	32.4	38.5	41.1	13.5	11.9	
Fixed-weighted price index.....	7.6	8.2	8.3	8.0	9.7	8.9	2.1	8.2	7.7	16.1	19.1	27.3	37.9	38.6	12.2	12.5	
Personal consumption expenditures:																	
Current dollars.....	11.9	12.0	6.7	14.6	14.7	12.9	-1.0	14.8	8.7	9.5	6.2	8.2	12.8	17.5	10.6	2.6	
1972 dollars.....	4.7	2.9	-1.3	4.7	3.6	6.0	-9.8	5.1	2.0	1.5	-3	1.3	6.1	6.9	2.5	-5.0	
Implicit price deflator.....	6.8	8.9	8.0	9.4	10.7	12.8	9.8	9.6	2.6	7.0	6.7	7.8	12.0	9.9	7.9	8.0	
Chain price index.....	7.0	9.1	8.4	9.9	10.9	12.1	3.5	9.6	7.2	8.4	8.2	8.4	12.1	9.6	6.2	8.7	
Fixed-weighted price index.....	7.1	8.6	8.8	10.4	11.8	12.8	9.8	9.6	7.3	9.0	8.6	8.3	14.1	11.0	8.5	8.4	
Durable goods:																	
Current dollars.....	11.6	6.6	-4.1	11.8	6.4	9.2	-40.0	12.0	6.6	9.5	-2.9	3.7	25.4	29.5	10.6	-7.5	
1972 dollars.....	5.7	2.2	-13.7	7.3	-1.4	-1.6	-44.3	21.7	-0.9	1.9	-7.0	-2.8	19.1	19.9	11.0	-13.1	
Implicit price deflator.....	5.4	6.3	4.3	4.3	7.3	11.0	6.9	8.2	7.4	7.4	5.4	7.5	19.7	8.0	7.0	6.4	
Chain price index.....	6.6	6.6	4.3	4.9	7.3	10.6	8.5	9.8	6.9	8.3	4.8	9.9	20.2	7.7	6.7	8.3	
Fixed-weighted price index.....	5.7	6.7	6.0	5.1	6.9	10.8	8.6	9.5	8.7	8.9	3.4	12.3	23.4	11.0	7.1	7.5	
Non-durable goods:																	
Current dollars.....	10.6	12.7	10.6	18.3	19.4	14.4	1.8	6.2	7.1	11.2	8.2	15.0	35.2	23.2	13.4	8.4	
1972 dollars.....	3.5	3.6	-6.0	3.6	5.5	2.2	-8.3	-1.6	0	2.6	3.8	2.0	7.1	4.8	8.2	-1	
Implicit price deflator.....	6.8	10.8	11.3	13.0	11.6	14.2	7.3	8.3	7.1	8.4	4.3	12.7	17.9	12.2	3.8	8.6	
Chain price index.....	7.1	11.2	12.5	12.7	12.8	14.2	6.2	9.5									
Fixed-weighted price index.....	7.3	11.5	12.4	13.5	13.6	15.3	8.8	9.4									
Services:																	
Current dollars.....	18.1	12.4	8.8	12.9	15.5	12.7	10.8	17.0	5.6	6.1	-20.7	-16.0	55.4	42.8	33.0	-32.2	
1972 dollars.....	5.4	4.1	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.1	0	6.4	-2.0	6	-20.3	-13.9	26.4	38.4	32.1	-33.1	
Implicit price deflator.....	7.3	8.0	3.6	8.9	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.0	5.4	5.3	7.5	-2.4	32.8	3.2	0.7	1.3	
Chain price index.....	7.4	8.1	4.0	9.1	10.4	10.7	10.0	9.6									
Fixed-weighted price index.....	7.4	8.2	8.1	9.2	10.6	11.0	11.3	9.8									
Gross private domestic investment:																	
Current dollars.....	14.5	10.4	18.4	-1.5	-10.6	5.6	-21.8	-12.3	11.4	6.8	11.9	12.2	18.8	11.9	6.4	9.1	
1972 dollars.....	7.6	4.3	1.7	-0.9	-17.8	-8.6	-28.9	-10.0	2.7	1.9	4.0	3.0	2.4	6	-2.8	3	
Implicit price deflator.....									7.5	3.9	7.4	8.0	6.1	10.5	8.9	8.8	
Chain price index.....									7.4	3.4	7.1	7.8	7.0	10.6	9.1	9.0	
Fixed-weighted price index.....									6.0	6.9	7.5	8.1	8.3	11.8	9.5	8.0	
Fixed investment:																	
Current dollars.....	17.2	12.8	6.5	20.0	2.5	2.2	-25.3	10.5									
1972 dollars.....	7.3	3.1	-3.4	8.8	-4.8	-5.3	-31.8	2.1									
Implicit price deflator.....	9.5	9.4	10.2	18.5	7.7	7.9	8.9	8.3									
Chain price index.....	9.8	10.2	11.0	11.1	8.4	10.4	12.9	8.7									
Fixed-weighted price index.....	10.1	10.7	11.6	11.7	8.4	10.8	12.0	9.7									
Nonresidential:																	
Current dollars.....	17.7	15.8	8.6	25.0	2.9	11.6	-10.4	5.0									
1972 dollars.....	9.1	4.5	-4.4	13.4	-8.4	3.2	-19.8	-1.5									
Implicit price deflator.....	7.9	8.5	9.1	10.2	8.3	8.5	11.8	7.6									
Chain price index.....	8.3	9.0	9.5	10.9	9.4	10.7	12.1	10.6									
Fixed-weighted price index.....	8.5	8.7	9.9	10.8	8.8	11.3	12.1	10.3									
Residential:																	
Current dollars.....	21.4	22.4	22.6	26.3	24.0	12.4	7	-4.0									
1972 dollars.....	10.1	8.7	30.9	12.0	30.3	-1.4	-12.1	-15.3									
Implicit price deflator.....	10.6	12.6	7.3	16.2	12.4	14.0	16.9	13.8									
Chain price index.....	11.0	12.0	0.2	14.7	12.3	14.8	12.6	8.8									
Fixed-weighted price index.....	10.4	12.9	9.9	14.3	12.0	14.3	13.6	8.1									
Producers' durable equipment:																	
Current dollars.....	15.9	12.2	-6	22.2	-7.9	18.2	-16.3	12.3									
1972 dollars.....	8.6	5.5	-5.1	14.0	-11.8	3.8	-22.7	8.2									
Implicit price deflator.....	6.5	6.4	8.2	7.3	4.1	6.2	8.3	6.4									
Chain price index.....	7.1	7.1	8.7	7.7	8.0	8.4	12.4	11.0									
Fixed-weighted price index.....	7.3	7.6	9.9	8.1	8.3	9.1	13.4	11.6									
Residential:																	
Current dollars.....	16.1	6.4	1.8	9.1	2.8	-15.7	-88.4	25.7									
1972 dollars.....	2.0	-3.2	-12.8	-4.0	-3.1	-24.2	-80.2	10.0									
Implicit price deflator.....	12.9	12.5	14.9	13.2	6.1	9.8	9.5	8.4									
Chain price index.....	12.9	12.8	14.4	13.4	6.1	10.1	10.2	8.9									
Fixed-weighted price index.....	12.9	12.8	14.4	13.4	6.2	10.1	10.2	8.8									
Exports:																	
Current dollars.....	20.0	28.0	12.5	45.7	15.2	47.1	-4.7	11.4									
1972 dollars.....	12.7	14.3	-1.7	44.4	6.4	32.0	-12.3	-7.2									
Implicit price deflator.....	6.4	11.1	14.4	3.9	8.9	11.5	8.6	11.0									
Chain price index.....	6.7	13.0	15.8	8.4	7.3	13.4	6.1	11.6									
Fixed-weighted price index.....	6.6	12.4	16.9	8.3	7.3	13.5	6.0	11.5									
Imports:																	
Current dollars.....	17.6	21.6	39.7	28.8	38.7	47.4	-14.8	-21.2									
1972 dollars.....	12.6	6.0	15.2	6.0	9.1	11.9	-21.9	-20.4									
Implicit price deflator.....	4.3	14.7	18.4	22.2	27.2	31.8	9.6	-1.0									
Chain price index.....	7.1	17.1	21.8	32.4	38.5	41.1	13.5	11.9									
Fixed-weighted price index.....	7.7	16.1	19.1	27.3	37.9	38.6	12.2	12.5									
Government purchases of goods and services:																	
Current dollars.....	8.7	9.5	6.2	8.2	12.8	17.5	10.6	2.6									
1972 dollars.....	2.0	1.5	-3	1.3	6.1	6.9	2.5	-5.0									
Implicit price deflator.....	2.6	7.0	6.7	7.8	12.0	9.9	7.9	8.0									
Chain price index.....	7.2	8.4	8.2	8.4	12.1	9.6	6.2	8.7									
Fixed-weighted price index.....	7.3	9.0	8.6	8.3	14.1	11.0	8.5	8.4									
Federal:																	
Current dollars.....	6.6	9.5	-2.9	3.7	25.4	29.5	10.6	-7.5									
1972 dollars.....	-0.9	1.9	-7.0	-2.8	19.1	19.9	11.0	-13.1									
Implicit price deflator.....	7.4	7.4	5.4	7.5	19.7	8.0	7.0	6.4									
Chain price index.....	6.9	8.3	4.8	9.9	20.2	7.7	6.7	8.3									
Fixed-weighted price index.....	8.7	8.9	3.4	12.3	23.4	11.0	7.1	7.5									
National defense:																	
Current dollars.....	7.1	11.2	8.2	15.0	35.2	23.2	13.4	8.4									
1972 dollars.....	0	2.6	3.8	2.0	7.1	4.8	8.2	-1									
Implicit price deflator.....	7.1	8.4	4.3	12.7	17.9	12.2	3.8	8.6									
Chain price index.....																	
Fixed-weighted price index.....																	
Nondefense:																	
Current dollars.....	5.6	6.1	-20.7	-16.0	55.4	42.8	33.0	-32.2									
1972 dollars.....	-2.0	6	-20.3	-13.9	26.4	38.4	32.1	-33.1									
Implicit price deflator.....	5.4	5.3	7.5	-2.4	32.8	3.2	0.7	1.3									
Chain price index.....																	
Fixed-weighted price index.....																	
State and local:																	
Current dollars.....	11.4	6.8	11.9	12.2	18.8	11.9											

NOTE.—The implicit price deflator for GNP is a weighted average of the detailed price indexes used in the deflation of GNP. In each period, the weights are based on the composition of constant-dollar output in that period. In other words, the price index for each item (1972=100) is weighted by the ratio of the quantity of the item valued in 1972 prices to the total output in 1972 prices. Changes in the implicit price deflator reflect both changes in prices and changes

in the composition of output. The chain price index uses as weights the composition of output in the prior period, and therefore, reflects only the changes in prices between the two periods. However, comparisons of percent changes in the chain index also reflect changes in the composition of output. The fixed-weighted price index uses as weights the composition of output in 1972. Accordingly, comparisons over any time span reflect only changes in prices.